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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
OFFICE.—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Exe's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Wirts' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Attorney-at-Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
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(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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GRANT HERRING,
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Office over Rawling's Meat Market.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov28 88 1y.

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DR. J. C. RUTTER,
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Hartford of Hartford	5,286,809.97
Agents of Hartford	4,778,409.13
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Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,512,784.29
Phoenix of London	20,866,823.71
Royal, of London	6,934,561.48
Lancashire of England (U. S. branch)	1,942,195.00
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Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.	41,379,228.33

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J. H. MAIZE,
Office 2nd floor Columbian Building,
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Liverpool London and Globe, largest in the world.

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aug 1, 1888, tf.

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to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock, ON SALARY AND EXPENSES OR COMMISSION. Steady employment. Apply at once, stating age,
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Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON
With any other illuminating oil made.
We Stake Our Reputation,
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Ask your dealer for
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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO 23
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LIII, NO 8

EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

When in a grocer's store you stand
And cakes of IVORY SOAP demand,
Be careful not to be misled
And imitations take instead,
For dealers oft will praises sing
Of that which may more profit bring.
Let not your senses clouded be
Because a snowy cake you see,
For villainy is not confined
To darkest colors, bear in mind,
And oft the sham is not remote
From fairest face or whitest coat.
Examine well with careful eye
The cake until the name you spy,
And always thus be well assured
That IVORY SOAP you have procured;
And should a lingering doubt remain,
'Twill vanish like the darkest stain,
When in the tub on washing day
That cake of soap is brought in play.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, not by all odds perfects, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine IVORY for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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QUALITY AND PRICE

We don't starve Quality to throw a bone to Price. In other words, we don't slight our work or use inferior trimmings to tempt you with a low price for poor goods. None but the Best Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

A. C. YATES & Co
LEDGER BUILDING,
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Eases Pain Instantly.
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Look for the proprietor's signature
HOP PLASTER CO., BOSTON, on all genuine goods.

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Yearly Expense, $500.
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Admits and classifies young men and boys at any time; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, for West Point or Annapolis. Advanced classes in Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Electrical or Civil Engineering, Classics, Mathematics, etc. One of the best equipped and best managed Schools. All students board with the Principal. Teachers all men and graduates of first-class Colleges. Fine buildings; single or double rooms. Every room has in it a steam radiator and is completely furnished. Grounds (ten acres) for foot-ball, base-ball, athletics, etc., gymnasium. Special opportunities for art students to advance rapidly. Private tutoring and special drill for backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies, or a Business, College-Preparatory, Electrical, or Civil-Engineering course. Physical and Chemical Laboratory. Practical Business, Phonetic, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphing, etc., etc. More fully supplied with apparatus than any other College-fitting school. Media Academy affords every home comfort, social education, and the best training. Fixed prices cover everything. No examinations for admission. New illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. SWITHIN C. SHORTLEDGE, A.B., A.M. (Harvard Graduate), Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars at this office.

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CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢

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Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Frostbites, Chapped Hands and Face, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.
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SALESMEN WANTED!
Good reliable men can find permanent employment by addressing R. C. PRINGLE & CO., Nurserymen, Waterloo, N. Y. We hire ON SALARY, and pay expenses, or on commission if preferred, paying weekly. Stock first class and guaranteed true to name. Apply at once stating age. May 17-4-6.

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J. H. M. KNOX, D. D., LL. D., Pres't.
R. Brod. Apr. 12-4t.

ARE NOW LAWS.

Measures Passed by the 108th Legislature of Pennsylvania.

WORK OF THE PEOPLE'S MEN.

How the Farmers, the Insurance Companies, the Office Seekers, the Schools, the Soldiers, the Sportsmen and all Other Classes Fared at Harrisburg.

This paper herewith presents a classified statement of bills made laws by the One Hundred and Eighth legislature of Pennsylvania, together with the aggregate of the appropriations passed:

Three hundred and seventy-seven bills were messaged to the governor. This is twenty-nine more bills than were sent to the governor by the legislature of 1887, and seventy-three more than the legislature of 1885 messaged to the chief executive.

Following is a comparative statement of the work of the three last houses, prepared by Chief Clerk John W. Morrison, which speaks for itself:

	'85.	'87.	'89.
Number of bills read in place	685	796	749
Number of house bills passed finally	271	295	288
Number of house bills messaged to governor	204	243	255
Number of senate bills passed house and sent to governor	100	106	112
Number of bills negatived in committee	155	154	210
Number of bills defeated and left on calendar	274	284	251
Length of session, number of days	158	136	129

It will be observed that with one week less time than the last legislature, and nearly a month less than the session of 1885, the "model legislature" passed more bills to the governor, negatived more bills in committee, and left a smaller number of bills on the calendar than either of its predecessors.

The two joint resolutions to submit to the voters of the state amendments to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and abolishing the poll tax as a part of the qualifications of a voter were signed early in the session.

There was no liquor license legislation whatever. The Quigley bill, regulating the revocation of licenses, and the Fow bill, authorizing the transfer of licenses, came very near passing, failing on the last night of the session, and each by only a few votes.

The grangers lost their anti-dressed beef bill and local tax bill, which they wanted to pass. Provision was made, however, for a revenue commission to revise the revenue laws of the state, and report to the next session of the legislature a bill having for its object the regulation of taxation. There will be three grangers on this commission.

Among the other bills that were lost may be mentioned the ballot reform bill, advocated so zealously by the Philadelphia Civil Service Reform association; the employers' liability bill, which failed in the house on Tuesday preceding the adjournment; the several compulsory education bills, and the act to repeal the anti-oleomargarine bill, which was fought by the Philadelphia Produce Exchange and the farmers.

The appropriation bills passed aggregate for the two years $11,187,868. The executive, legislative and judiciary receive $6,135,590, the institutions under state control are given $2,801,910, and the charitable, correctional institutions not under state control are given $2,230,362. It is fully expected that the governor will make a cut of at least half a million in the appropriations. The increase of $1,000,000 for the next two years in the appropriation for the public schools, it is claimed, makes it imperative for the governor to reduce the appropriations.

GENERAL BILLS.

These bills of general interest have been approved by the governor:

Of this number the most important is the general passenger railway act. It provides for the incorporation and regulation of passenger railway companies in all cities, boroughs and townships in the state. The bill was passed to validate the charters of the railway companies in many of the smaller cities. The most important feature of this act is the fact that it does not give councils any control over them so far as paving and keeping the streets on which their tracks run, in repair. This gives to Philadelphia as well as the other parts of the state, and any company accepting the provisions of this act is entitled to all of its privileges.

Authorizing the printing at the expense of the state and the distribution through the senate and house and the departments of an edition of 18,000 copies of Warren's "Book of the Birds of Pennsylvania."

Providing that when an action for ejectment is pending for the recovery of real estate the plaintiff or any other person having such right of action may begin an action for mesne profits before the termination of such action. As the law was previously, such persons could not bring such action for mesne profits until after the termination of the suit of ejectment. The actions begun under this act cannot, however, be proceeded unto finally until the plaintiffs shall have secured possession of the real estate in dispute.

Authorizing the election of constables in boroughs and townships for a three years' term; also authorizing the election of assessors for three years in townships and boroughs. Directing the clerks of the courts to keep a partition docket. Authorizing the county commissioners outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties to offer and pay rewards for the detection, arrest and conviction of horse thieves.

Providing that hereafter when judgment has been obtained for board for four weeks or less the person against whom the judgment has been obtained cannot exempt any property from levy and sale to satisfy the judgment.

Repealing the fence law of 1700 which provided that a fence should be maintained against the depredation of stock. With this law repealed the farmers of the western counties, except Bradford, are compelled to comply with the act of 1784, which provided for a fence four and a half feet high. All the other counties are under the Low fence law of 1849. Each farmer in the state is now compelled to keep his stock from his neighbor's field, or, in other words, he must fence his cattle in. Prior to the repeal of the act of 1700 a farmer was compelled to build a fence around his field to keep his neighbor's cattle out.

Authorizing boroughs to erect and lease wharves and to collect wharf rent for the use of the same.

Granting the privilege of appeals from assessment of taxes by assessors to the court of common pleas. This does not apply to Philadelphia.

Empowering corporate authorities of boroughs to levy and collect a license tax on carriages and hacks.

Repealing the provision of the law giving counties the right to require bridges erected over rivers and creeks and for the abolition of tolls, limiting the amount of damages that any county shall pay for such bridges to $15,000.

Authorizing the appointment of a committee of four members of the house and three members of the senate to investigate the charitable and correctional system of the state and all other institutions supported in whole or in part by the state.

Providing that the courts may authorize the prothonotary to enter judgment upon precipe for want of an appearance, for want of a declaration of a plea, or for want of an affidavit of defense; to enter judgment thereon with the same effect as if the said motions had been made in open court.

Limiting the time within which indictments for embezzlement by administrators, executors, guardians and trustees may be brought to two years from the final decree adjudicating the final accounts of the said trustees.

To provide for the payment of fees and purchase money due to the state on the issuing of warrants to survey vacant lands.

Authorizing the judges in counties where there is a law library connected with the courts, supported wholly or in part by fines and forfeitures, to appoint a librarian and to fix his compensation.

Providing that if any person or persons shall sell cigarettes to any person or persons under the age of 16 years, he or she so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $800.

Authorizing the publication of the Pennsylvania archives.

Fixing the number of road and bridge viewers at three.

Providing for the identification of habitual criminals. The law directs the keepers of the penitentiaries to keep a minute record of the history and antecedents of convicts in its walls, a full description of such criminal, the adoption of the Bertillon method of measurement and identification and registration, and generally an elaborate system by which the law officers of the state may trace up the history of an habitual criminal.

Permitting property owners to build sidewalks along their land on public highways when not less than thirty-three feet wide and the sidewalk is not over four feet wide.

Making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day.

Authorizing writs to be issued for the collection of cost for work done or material furnished by the board of health or any municipal corporation.

Authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to require that the streets shall be curbed, paved or macadamized, and providing for the assessment and collection of the cost of the same.

Providing that no city, borough or school tax levied shall remain a lien on real estate for a longer period than two years from the time of such levy, unless it be entered in the prothonotary's office; and no lien so entered therefor or for any municipal improvement claim, shall remain a lien thereon for any longer period than five years unless it has been revived by writ.

Making provision for the recording of exemplification of wills relating to real estate in the office of the register of wills for any county in which said real estate is situate.

Providing for the election of constables in cities of the second and third classes for three years.

To allow exceptions to be filed to referees' reports, and authorizing the courts to hear such exceptions and to alter and amend or reverse such reports, or to refer them back for final judgment.

Providing that execution processes be issued for payment of all orders of court, final or interlocutory, for costs made in any courts, the same as on a judgment in courts of common pleas.

Directing the governor to issue certificates of election to any person who appears upon the returns to be elected to the office of prothonotary, clerk of the court or recorder of deeds or register of wills, although the election of such persons may be contested; the certificate to remain valid until the contest has been decided against such persons.

To prevent stallions and jackasses from running at large and compelling their owners to keep them away from the stock of others.

Authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to make the boundary line between this state and Delaware; also providing for the examination of the boundary monuments between this state and other states by the county commissioners of the counties upon the lines of which such monuments are located every fiftieth year.

Providing for the licensing of transient retail merchants in cities and boroughs, directing that every person not engaged in a permanent business in any city or borough, but entering into a transient retail business in such city or borough for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, shall take out a license.

Requiring that in every sale of green, salted, pickled or smoked meats, lard and other articles of merchandise used wholly or in part for food, each article shall correspond in kind and quality with the description given by the vender, and unless the parties agree otherwise it shall be implied that the goods or merchandise are sound and fit for household consumption.

To simplify the present expensive and tedious proceedings in escheat cases.

Authorizing county commissioners to furnish fuel and supplies for county offices.

Reducing the amount of compensation to be paid by the counties for patients in the insane asylums of the state from $3 to $1.75 per week, and providing who shall be liable for the same, and the cost of proceeding for their admission.

Extending the jurisdiction of the orphans' courts to all cases of testacy, without respect to minority of parties, their relationship to the testator or the fact of a widow's election not to take under the will.

Giving law judges full power to grant citations and rules to show cause in vacation and during vacation as well as during sessions.

Creating a commission to investigate the waste of coal mining, having a view to utilizing coal waste, such as coal dust and the small pieces of coal that are now lost.

Prohibiting the refilling, dealing or trafficking in registered bottles by persons other than the owners thereof without the written permission of the owners. Also a bill providing for the registration of such bottles.

Authorizing the election of county assessors for three years. To pay to counties the extra expenses of the assessments of 1887 and 1888. Providing for the incorporation of companies for the manufacture of and supply of light, heat and power by electricity. Any company incorporated under this act must first obtain the consent of the councils of city or borough before entering upon the streets of such city or borough.

Providing that in cases of homicide indictments, where the victim dies in another county, the trial shall be in the county where the blow was struck or the cause of death given.

Authorizing county and city officers to make quarterly returns of moneys received by them for the use of the state.

Prohibiting the printing or circulation of counterfeit money or coin, or offering the same for sale; rigid penalties of fine and imprisonment are fixed for the violation of this act, which is known as the "green goods" act.

Providing that the courts of quarter sessions may compel owners or lessees of coal mines to recover the bodies of entombed miners; also that any surface owner or lessee of coal land shall have a right to inspect coal heaps.

Providing that when a street, lane or alley, laid out by persons in villages or towns and placed on a town lot that has not been used for twenty-one years, it shall not be opened without consent of the owners of the land on which it has been laid out.

Providing that the equity of redemption for land purchased by the county commissioners shall expire at the end of two years upon real estate purchased by such commissioners for arrearages in taxes.

Making it a misdemeanor for any person to bribe or offer any inducement to a voter at the special prohibitory election on June 18.

Regulating the form of writs of error and appeals to the supreme court, subjecting all parties to the act limiting the time when they shall be taken.

Setting forth the conditions under which a male person can be adopted as an heir.

Amending the act requiring a license for peddling of any foreign goods in the state, so it shall apply to hawkers and peddlers of domestic goods.

Authorizing appeals to the supreme court from decrees of quarter sessions courts incorporating boroughs. To validate private sales of real estate heretofore made under authority of the orphans' courts upon petition of executors or administrators for payment of debts of record.

Providing for the appointment of officers to enforce order in and about county buildings, and authorizing them to enforce rules made by the county commissioners against smoking and spitting in and about such buildings.

Directing orphans' courts to approve private sales of property of decedents if a better price may be obtained in this way.

Authorizing the issuing of executions upon judgments obtained from a justice of the peace to the amount of $100 and upward, in the court of common pleas of the proper county without the issuing of an execution by the justice and a return of nulla bona. Giving the presiding judges of common pleas courts of counties not forming separate districts authority to hold quarter sessions court in the absence of associate judges.

To enable fire commissioners to accept other means of fire escape than the rope and chain, providing such other appliances are deemed better and more safe.

Providing that in all actions commenced by foreign attachment, judgment may be taken for want of an appearance against the defendant at and after the third term after the execution of the writ, and permitting a declaration to be filed after return day.

THE SCHOOLS.

Here are the bills which relate to educational, religious and charitable institutions. They are nine in number, and four have been approved by the governor and are now laws. These are the laws:

Amending the law providing for free evening public schools, so that children of the state who are from any cause unable to attend the day public schools shall be taught at free evening schools, and that the restriction of a teacher for each fifty such children in the act of May 22, 1883, shall be repealed, and providing in its place that as the average daily attendance increases additional teachers shall be employed at the discretion of the school directors.

Authorizing the controllers or directors of any school district to enter upon land held or owned by any county, but not used or occupied for public purposes; take such property for school purposes, and to erect school buildings upon it. Payment to the county must be made by the school boards for the land taken in this way. Philadelphia is excluded from the provisions of this act.

To allow religious, charitable and eleemosynary corporations of other states to convey the title of real estate which would fall into their possession but for the law of escheat.

Limiting the extent to which any literary, religious, charitable or beneficial association, congregation or corporation having capacity to hold real and personal property in the state to the aggregate yearly value of $30,000.

Providing for the incorporation and regulation of Young Men's Christian associations. This bill provides that each member of the board of trustees shall be a member of one of the Protestant evangelical denominations, but a majority of such members, exclusive of the president of the association, shall not be members of any one denomination; that the officers and members of corporations created or amending their charters under the provisions of this act shall not be individually liable for the debts of said corporation. The provision requiring trustees to be Protestants was vigorously opposed in the house as being in conflict with the bill of rights.

Authorizing the court upon petition to increase the number of councilmen and school directors in boroughs.

Repealing the instruction act, which provides that Scranton shall constitute more than one school district.

These are the bills awaiting the governor's approval at adjournment: Supplementing the act of 1854 to enable school districts having high schools to establish instruction in the industrial arts. To make each city of third class a single school district, and providing for the levying and collection of its taxes. Continuing the education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans now in the schools until 1895, and placing the children under the care and management of a commission. This bill, together with the appropriation bill, wipes out the syndicate at the end of six months. The commission is instructed to take absolute control of the schools, and is prohibited from making contracts with any individual firm or syndicate. Permission is given the commissioners to place the children in the state normal schools or orphanages of a charitable nature. If they do not choose to do this they may rent schools and employ teachers and all other necessary help to conduct the institution.

In addition to these bills there were about thirty or forty bills of an educational character killed. Many of them had for their object the preparation of uniform text books for all the counties of the state. Others related to the manner of electing school directors, and directing how they should manage the schools.

The most important among the bills of this character that failed were those providing for compulsory education and for the establishing of manual training in the public schools. The compulsory education bill provided that all parents and those who have the care of children shall instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English, grammar, arithmetic, geography and physiology and hygiene. And every person having under his control a child between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least sixteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, and for every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $25 to the treasurer of the school district in which the offense occurs, to be recovered in a summary proceeding before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace.

The manual training bill directed that a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of school tax levied and collected in any year in any school district of this commonwealth may be appropriated and expended by the directors, controllers or other proper authorities of said district for the establishment and maintenance of a school of manual training, including industrial drawing and designing, in the public schools of said district or in any department thereof.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The following bills, relating to different localities throughout this state, were passed and have been approved by the governor:

Directing the Pennsylvania Canal company to abandon the public use of the canal between the dam west of Huntingdon and the first lock west of Newton Hamilton.

Giving permission to erect a pier bridge across the Delaware river near Trenton, and allowing the present bridge to be used as a railroad bridge as soon as the new bridge is completed.

Authorizing the Norristown Insane Asylum to release a lien upon a lot owned by the church of the United Brethren of Lebanon.

Repealing the act of 1862 in relation to the appointment of collectors of state and county taxes in Luckawanna.

To repeal the act extending the road laws of Bradford county to McIntyre and Lewis township, Lycoming county, so far as it relates to Lewis township.

To repeal the supplement of the act incorporating the borough of Tamaqua, which provides for the election of a supervisor by the people at a salary of $25 per month.

Repealing the provisions of the act of 1872, requiring that the tax collector of the borough of Chambersburg shall be elected by the borough council.

Repealing the special act of 1868 for the supervision, management and construction of roads and highways in Fulton and Salisbury townships, Lancaster county; also an act repealing the act which extends the provisions of the act of 1868 to Peach Bottom township in York county.

To repeal that part of the act "designating the several judicial districts of the state," which provides that after the expiration of the term of the present additional law judge in Northampton county, there shall be but one law judge for that district.

Restoring Lawrence county to the same relation to the State Agricultural society which existed before the repeal of that part of the act incorporating the society so far as it related to that county.

To incorporate the Equipment Bridge company and allow it to build a toll bridge across the Delaware river a mile west of Equimink, Wayne county; also to incorporate the Equimink Bridge company and to allow it to build a bridge across the Delaware river in the same county.

Repealing the proviso of the law authorizing the council of the borough of Wilkesbarre to borrow money to purchase a public cemetery. It was necessary to pass this act to enable the proceeds of the sale to be used for school purposes.

Repealing the special act of 1879 relating to compensation of auditors of Northampton county.

Authorizing the removal of the iron fence around the capitol grounds.

Repealing the act of 1869 relative to the collection of state and county taxes in Wayne township, Schuylkill county.

These local bills were awaiting approval at adjournment. Relating to streets and sewers in Pittsburg, correcting the unconstitutional features in the law now governing the same, also repealing all laws in conflict with this law.

Placing a tax on dogs in Fayette county. Repealing the special act relating to roads in West Whiteland township, Chester county. To repeal the act imposing upon burgess and councils and road commissioners of Warren township the duties of overseers of the poor. Repealing the act which confers power upon the supervisors and road commissioners to lay out roads in Sullivan county which pass from one township to another.

INTERESTING TO CORPORATIONS.

A number of the bills are of special interest to corporations and to the people of the financial world. These are those that have been signed by the governor and are now laws: Providing that all corporations hereafter incorporated shall, upon increasing their capital stock, pay to the state a bonus of one-fourth of 1 per cent. upon the amount of the increase. Exceptions are made in favor of the railroad companies, bridge and cemetery companies, canal or turnpike companies, building or loan associations, agricultural societies and corporations for library, charitable or religious purposes, all of which are free from the payment of the bonus.

The new revenue act is largely the work of Auditor General McCamant, and he is very well satisfied with it as it finally passed the legislature. He wanted to reimpose the tax of five mills on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations, because he believed it to be necessary in order to raise the revenue required to meet the expenses of the state. The legislature struck that provision out of the bill, and manufacturing corporations continue to be exempt from that tax.

As passed the act makes a number of changes in the existing law, and it is expected to increase the receipts in the state treasury about $500,000 a year.

The new provisions are as follows: Restricting the six mill tax to incorporated state and national banks; taxing corporation mortgages and corporation judgments three mills and making stringent provisions for its collection; all mortgages and judgments that go into the valuation of the capital stock of such corporations as pay the capital stock tax are exempt from this tax.

Title insurance companies, trust companies and corporations of a like character are required to pay a tax upon their dividends. One-third of the assessed property tax is paid back to the counties collecting it and only one-fourth of the capital stock tax instead of one-half is to go into the sinking fund up to 1890. After that date one-half the capital stock tax will go into the sinking fund.

The auditor general regards the bill as a decided improvement over the existing one.

State banks are enabled to become associations for the purpose of becoming United States banks. State banks are also empowered by a new law to extend their charters for a period of twenty years.

There is also a new law now for the settling of title to real estate. This law provides that whenever a person not in possession shall claim an interest in or title to real estate, the person in possession and claiming title may apply to the courts and obtain a rule upon the person not in possession to bring an action of ejectment within ninety days from the service of such rule, or show cause why not. When such party thus served with this rule fails to appear in ninety days and show cause why the action should not be brought, judgment shall be entered against him, which shall be final.

Petroleum mining companies are given the privilege of investing in the stocks and bonds of natural gas companies in this state or of those incorporated by other states for a similar purpose.

The managers of limited partnerships are prohibited from paying to the president, secretary and treasurer after such association has been in existence five years, compensation exceeding in the aggregate the amount of net earnings actually earned during the year preceding, and such officers' salaries shall be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the value of interest present at the annual meeting.

Railroad, canal, navigation and telegraph companies are required to make uniform reports to the auditor general.

Providing for the incorporation and regulation of companies to supply water to the public and giving them the right to condemn property and water rights for the purpose of supplying water. Also allowing corporations for the supply of water to issue stock to the amount of $2,000,000.

Authorizing the extension of the charters of state provident institutions, savings institutions and savings banks for a period of twenty years, and providing the methods and restrictions under which such extension can be made.

Declaring that bankers or brokers or officers of trust companies who shall take money from a depositor knowing that such banks are insolvent shall be guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. There was a provision in this bill that if an officer received money ten days before the institution became insolvent that should be sufficient proof of his knowledge of the insolvency of the concern. This was stricken out.

Giving power to railroad companies consolidating and merging their corporation rights and franchises, not parallel or competing, to issue stock and bonds in excess of the amount of the authorized and outstanding issue of such companies to the full value of the companies' property and franchises, but not to exceed $30,000 per mile.

Courts having cognizance of trusts created by will or deed are authorized to direct trust funds to be placed in the hands of trustees in other states in case persons interested in the trust reside in another state.

Telegraph companies, road companies, bridge companies, water supply companies, inclined plane companies, ferry, light and heat companies are given authority to mortgage their property and franchises to double the amount of their capital.

FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Between thirty and forty bills were introduced relating to the different insurance companies of this state and insurance companies of other states doing business in this state. Of this number only nine were passed finally, and but two of these have thus far been signed by the governor.

One of these prevents insurance companies doing business in this state from making or permitting any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurance of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance. This prevents agents from making a rebate to persons who insure their lives for a large amount.

To allow fire and marine insurance companies to insure against damage by tornadoes and cyclones and by lightning when fire does not ensue.

The other bill makes copies of the books, accounts, annual statements and other papers of the insurance department evidence in court.

Repealing the special road act in the township of Kennett, which extends the corporate power of the Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Insurance association to such roads.

Amending an act entitled "An act relative to insurance companies," approved April 24, A. D. 1857, to apply the provisions of said act to live stock insurance companies and to give jurisdiction to aldermen, magistrates and justices of the peace.

These are the bills of this character that awaited the approval of the governor at adjournment:

Providing for the reincorporation of beneficial associations employing agents and doing a public business. It requires such associations to have a guaranteed fund of $25,000, and limits their insurance to $1,000 a person. It brings all such associations under control of the insurance department, the same as regular life companies. The bill does not apply to fraternal, benevolent or charitable associations and secret societies.

Declaring that mutual benedcial associations incorporated under the act of May 1, 1876, shall be held as doing a business of life insurance on the plan of assessment, and liable to the laws governing such corporations, provided that the act shall not apply to fraternal benevolent associations or secret societies working on the lodge system.

Authorizing the insurance commissioner to value the policy and obligations of all life insurance companies, the valuation of whose policies is required by law on the net premium basis according to the actuaries, or compared experience table of mortality, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Amending the act of 1876 relative to insurance companies or associations, known as factory mutual insurance companies, conducted upon the mutual plan, to transact business in this state. This is the bill which Mayor Fitler and other Philadelphia manufacturers strongly advocated. The mayor had a consultation with the Philadelphia delegation at his office upon this subject early in the session.

Diverting one-half of the premiums of risks by foreign insurance companies in cities of the third class and boroughs to the city and borough treasury. This money, it is understood, is to go to make up a fund for disabled firemen.

Among the insurance bills which failed the one which attracted most attention was house bill No. 70, known as the "Fidelity and Casualty bill." It provided that foreign Fidelity and Casualty companies should have a paid up capital of $100,000 for every class of business it engaged in.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Of about fifteen or twenty bills introduced in the interest of the soldiers and the national guard, but nine passed finally, and one of them has been vetoed by the governor, and another withdrawn from the governor after it had been sent to him.

The bill that was withdrawn from the governor amended the act of 1887 by providing a penalty of a fine for any officer of the state, or of any county, city or borough in the state, who failed to give preference of appointment to honorably discharged soldiers when their qualifications were equal to those of other applicants. The governor objected to this bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional. It was recommitted to the mili. tary committee in the house, and when reported it was postponed and never again considered.

The bill that the governor vetoed allowed the Pennsylvania regiments that participated in the battle of Gettysburg to consolidate their appropriations for separate monumental tablets to build a memorial hall to the Pennsylvania reserve corps, and adding to the aggregate $12,000.

The governor has approved these bills and they are now laws. Providing that any person who shall willfully wear the insignia, or rosette, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or the badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the badge or shield of the Union Veteran Legion, or use the same to obtain aid or assistance within this state, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear the same under the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of such organization, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed thirty days or a fine not to exceed $100, or by both or either in the discretion of the court.

Granting consent of the state for the acquisition by the United States of lands on the battle field of Gettysburg for the erection of memorial tablets to mark the position of the regular army commands during the battle, and for opening avenues and roadways and generally to preserve the battle field for historical purposes.

Authorizing any veteran soldier or sailor to bring suit against any county, borough or township to recover the amount of money to which he became entitled by reason of his being accredited to it on his re-enlistment, to fill the quota of men then or afterwards called for such county, borough or township. No interest shall be recovered in any action brought under this act, and any law or limitation of time within which actions must be commenced shall be no bar to the commencement or prosecution of the action hereinbefore provided, but any suit for the recovery of the money claimed to be due must be

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

THOUSANDS DROWNED!

Johnstown Swept Away!

BY A BURSTING RESERVOIR!

Towns Under Water, And Much Property Destroyed!

One of the most disastrous storms that has ever visited the Eastern States struck Pennsylvania last Friday. Its greatest horrors were felt at Johnstown, Cambria county, where thousands of lives were lost. Nearly every house in the town was swept away, or rendered untenantable.

The reservoir above the town burst at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and the immense volume of water rushed down the valley carrying death and destruction.

The majority of the residences, with the exception of those on the main street, are built of wood, a great many of which are occupied by the employes of the Cambria Iron Works, which employs about 3,000 men. Johnstown is a city of about 12,000 population and is situated on the Conemaugh river.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

A Johnstown dispatch says: Many of the dead were found with their hands yet clinging tenaciously to the branches of trees and shrubs. A young couple were locked in each others arms. A mother was found with a child in each arm and held closely to her bosom.

There is no possibility of telling just who has been lost, as thousands are missing. Many survivors tell of the most thrilling escapes from collections of debris, house roofs, car doors and planks, and seem paralyzed from fright and horror. The number of people visible from the banks are so few in contrast with the population of the various little boroughs which constitute the city, that the question, "Where are the people?" is asked on all sides. The impression is gaining that the disclosures yet to come where the gorge collected, and which is now burning over an area of several acres, will be yet more ghastly. It is feared that thousands lie beneath the great bed of fire.

Millions cannot repair the damage, and the desolation covers miles of territory. The agonized cries and lamentations of the friends who have not been able to learn any tidings of their loved ones is most deplorable and pathetic. When a form is seen to drop down deeper in the flames, from the burning away of supports, wild shrieks pierce the air.

THE TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

Fine thoroughfares in the most densely populated parts of the town are denuded of their elegant houses. Trees were stripped of branches, uprooted and swept away. Not a single structure now left within the city is safe for habitation. All must be rebuilt. The gorge has so obstructed the sluice-ways of the viaduct that the water does not recede very fast. All the water craft having been swept away, the getting about the deluged streets is attended with danger.

Notwithstanding the distress of their fellow-citizens, the Huns were caught purloining garments and searching pockets of the flood victims. All food supplies having been destroyed and all places of shelter being insecure, hundreds took refuge on the slopes which surrounded the city. There were pathetic scenes. Little children clustered around their elders crying for food and shivering with the cold mountain air. For sixteen hours the little city was cut off from the world and the tragedies of that awful night can never be told.

DAMAGE TO RAILROAD TRACKS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Sang Hollow, three miles west, were torn out and absolutely washed away for three-quarters of a mile. The heavy steel rails were twisted as if they were wires, and in some instances were broken off. One track was swept into the river, the rails and ties of the east track were thrown on the west bound track, and in one place they were twisted into a plait. The stone ballast was washed away from between the ties for over a mile, and in one place the rails, ties and ballast were all swept away, and the heavy clay roadbed was beaten as hard as a cemented floor.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

Each hour reveals some new and horrible story of suffering and outrage, and brings news of merited punishment meted out to fiends who have dared to desecrate the corpses. Tales of almost indescribable horror come to light, and deeds of the vilest nature, perpetrated in the darkness, are brought to light. Saturday evening thirteen Hungarians were noticed picking their way along the banks of the Conemaugh towards Sang Hollow. Several farmers armed themselves and started in pursuit. The Hungarians came upon the dead and mangled body of a woman upon which there were a number of trinkets and two diamond rings. In their eagerness to secure the plunder, the Hungarians squabbled and one of them severed the finger upon which were the rings and ran off with his prize. The farmers gave chase. Some of the Hungarians showed fight, but being outnumbered fled. Nine of the brutes escaped but four were driven into the surging river and to their death. The monster whose act has been described was among the drowned.

Sunday morning an old railroader who had walked from Sang Hollow, stepped up to a number of men on the platform station at Curranville and said: "Gentlemen, had I had a shotgun half an hour ago, I would now be a murderer, yet with no fear of ever having to suffer for my crime. Two miles below here I watched three men going along the banks stealing jewels from the bodies of dead wives and daughters of men who have been robbed of all they hold dear on earth." He had no sooner finished than five burley men were on their way to the scene of plunder, one with a coil of rope and another with a revolver. In twenty minutes, so it is stated, they overtook two of the thieves in the act of cutting pieces from the ears, and fingers from the hands of two women. The scoundrels were captured and searched. As their pockets were emptied of their ghastly finds the indignation of the crowd intensified, and when a bloody finger of an infant encircled with two tiny gold rings was found among the plunder, a cry went up, "Lynch them, lynch them." Without a moment's delay ropes were thrown around the robbers necks and they were soon dangling in the limbs of a tree in the branches of which an hour before were entangled the bodies of a father and son.

After half an hour the bodies were lowered and carried to a pile of rocks in the forest. It is hinted that an Allegheny county official was one of the most prominent actors in the lynching.

John McCarthy, a carpenter, who lives in Johnstown, says the scene when he left was indescribable. The people had been warned early in the morning to move to the high land, but they did not heed the warning, although it was repeated a number of times up to 1 o'clock, when the water poured into Cinder street several feet deep. Then the houses began rocking to and fro, and finally the force of the current carried buildings across the streets and vacant lots and dashed them against each other, breaking them into fragments. These buildings were freighted with the poor wretches who so shortly before had laughed at the cry of danger. McCarthy says in some cases he counted as many as fifteen persons clinging to buildings. McCarthy's wife was with him. She had three sisters who lived near her. They saw the house in which these girls lived carried away and then they could stand it no longer, so they hurried away. The husband feared his wife would go crazy before he could drag her away, and they left the flooded district and went inland along the country roads until they reached a place of more safety.

It is estimated that 1500 houses were swept away.

The latest estimates on Wednesday place the loss of life at Johnstown and adjoining towns along the Conemaugh at 10,000 to 15,000. State troops have been sent there to assist in the work of clearing up the debris and burying the dead. Contributions are being made all over the country. The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated $30,000 and Connecticut $25,000.

THE FLOOD AT OTHER POINTS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 2.—The Chemung Saturday rose to an unknown height, about fourteen inches above high-water mark. Water street, the principal thoroughfare, was flooded at 5 p. m., and a short time afterwards a boat was paddled through the entrance to the Rathbun House, the principal hotel, and up to the office. The principal damage was in the lower Fourth, Third, and in the Fifth wards. The latter district was particulary unfortunate. Houses were flooded so that residents had to seek safety in the upper stories and a fierce stream of water poured across the whole ward. The Erie Railroad tracks for three blocks were washed out. Outhouses and sidewalks were carried from one street to another and there is hardly a resident of the ward but suffered more or less damage.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The water on Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets to-day, was about six feet deep, filling cellars and basements and causing considerable damage. The Potomac is nearly twice its normal width and bears along logs, portions of houses and all kinds of debris. The waters rose three feet six inches above the high-water mark of 1877. Some place the loss at a million dollars. Owing to interruption of railroad traffic there is a scarcity of milk and other supplies. The river rose steadily from Saturday until 3 p. m. to-day, when the water began to fall.

ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 2.—The Susquehanna at Columbia is still rising. An enormous quantity of boom logs have gone down the river and are lodged at Turkey Hill. At Marietta all of Front street is under water, and the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Chickies is under four feet of water. The Pennsylvania canal at and above Columbia is greatly damaged and all the rolling mills and planing mills are submerged. Serious danger is threatened at Washington borough. Two men passed Columbia on a raft this morning, were carried over the dam, and, it is believed, were drowned. The lumber yards at Marietta are all swept away. The latest advices are that a big flood and much higher water may be expected to-night.

SUNBURY FLOODED.

SUNBURY, June 2.—This city has been flooded all day. The entire population was up the whole night moving to the second stories. The water is now receding. All bridges are down from here to Williamsport. Three men came from Williamsport in a boat today and report that twenty-five persons who were watching a bridge collapse lost their lives. The loss here was small.

HARRISBURG FLOODED.

HARRISBURG, June 2.—The great flood of 1865 touched 20 feet 11 inches above low water-mark, while this one went 26 inches better. This is the highest on record. The water is slowly subsiding, having fallen two feet at 6 p. m. The entire eastern and southern portions of the city is still under water. The damage here is enormous. Wm. Strange, of Paxton, stepped into the back-yard this morning where there were five feet of water, and was swept away and drowned before his family. One Holstein, with his family, was being taken from their home in Steelton in a boat when a log struck the boat and threw them into the water. Mrs. Holstein and her child was drowned. A man at their house was drowned today.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

Dispatches received at the Pennsylvania Railroad give the damage sustained to railroad property as follows: One span of the bridge crossing the west branch of the Susquehanna at Linden is gone and it is feared that the whole bridge will go. This bridge was previously reported as being ballasted with a heavily loaded freight train. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's bridge over the west branch of the Susquehanna, which was carried from Muncy down against the Pennsylvania Company's bridge at Montgomery, where it was lodged for awhile, worked its way under the latter structure and swept down to the Pennsylvania Road's bridge at Lewisburg, carrying that bridge completely away.

MILTON, June 3.—Williamsport and Lock Haven are almost submerged. Thousands of the people in these towns are living in the second and third floors of their houses, the cellars and first floors being under water. The suffering in both towns is indescribable. They are practically without any provisions. All the stores have been cleaned out and unless the inhabitants receive immediate relief there is great fear that there will be numerous deaths from starvation.

Telegraphic and railroad communication between this point and Williamsport and Lock Haven is entirely cut off. Williamsport has been in utter darkness every night since Friday, the gas works then having been flooded. The only communication we have had with the towns has been by a messenger.

The carrying away of the bridge by the Beaver Mills, by which 48 people, mostly boys, lost their lives, was a heart-rending sight. The people were unable to render them any assistance.

The mill gave way so suddenly and came upon the bridge so quickly that it was impossible for the people to retreat from the bridge. The river was running wild and foaming and lashing as furiously as the sea in a gale. When the bridge gave way the people on it were carried to swift and certain destruction. None of the bodies had been recovered before he left Williamsport.

LOSS OF THE GREAT BOOM.

In addition to the other property swept away is the great boom above the city of Williamsport, which broke loose and 250,000,000 feet of heavy logs went leaping down the stream, carrying everything before them. Over 50,000,000 feet of dressed lumber has been swept down the river, to be carried out to the Chesapeake Bay and into the sea. The money loss will be over $5,000,000.

The water rose 28 feet and swept out over its banks and through the streets of the city like a mill course. The people who venture out of their houses have to do so on boats or on a raft. While no houses had been swept away, to the knowledge of the courier who reached here, yet he said there was hardly a dwelling in the town that had not been damaged by the flood.

RELIEF NEEDED.

There is great need for immediate relief. While families have been living for two days without a mouthful of food.

Lock Haven is no better off. A messenger from that point, who reached here to-day, said the water in front of the Fallon House is six feet deep.

The water in the houses on Main street and in that section of the town where most of the residences are is three feet deep, while the principal portion of the town is submerged to a depth of from five to six feet. All communications are by boats and rafts. The water in the East-end District is eight feet deep.

In Milton the water damaged the *Record* office considerably, filling the cases, cabinets, and sanctum, on first floor, with water, sand and mud. The large power press was covered with the same material. This office is on Broadway.

The large musical, furniture and cutlery establishment, of J. R. Smith & Co., on River street, was greatly damaged, pianos, organs, &c., floating to the ceiling on first floor.

THE FENCE LAW.

Some years ago in an article then published, I took occasion to inquire, ascertain and determine what was the law in Columbia county, more especially in regard to swine than to other beasts or cattle which had been the subjects of legislative enactment. My conclusions then upon the authorities cited, were as follows:

1. That the repeal of the act of March 27, 1784, 2 Smith's Laws 96, so far as it related to Northumberland county by the Act of March 7, 1800, 3 Smith's Laws 417, re-instated the Act of May 10, 1729, 1 Smith's Laws 176, which was a supplement to the Act of 1705, 1 Smith's Laws 70—also the Act for erecting pounds of May 10, 1729, 1 Smith's Laws 173—and also the "Act concerning cattle, horses and sheep trespassing within this province" of March 4, 1763, 1 Smith's Laws 257.

2. These laws being in force in Northumberland county on the 22d of March, 1813, when Columbia county was erected out of part of Northumberland, all those laws were binding upon us, and are yet, unless modified or repealed since that time. And therefore the law was that rings and yokes were required for swine in Columbia county, and that fences were regulated by the 6 Section of the Act of May 10, 1729, 1 Smith's Laws 173, aforesaid, whereby they "shall be esteemed lawful or sufficient, though they be not close at the bottom, so that the distance from the ground to the bottom thereof, exceed not nine inches, and that they be four feet and a half high and not under." And that the county court is to appoint the viewers of fences as per Act of 1700, 1 Smith's Laws 13, whenever damages are claimed for trespassing swine either by the land owner, or by the owner of the swine. And these are still the laws and regulations as to swine in Columbia county.

But in relation to other domestic animals, some consideration of the law is now, by reason of late legislation, required.

By the Act of 1700, 1 Smith's Laws 13, it was enacted "That all corn-fields and grounds kept for inclosures, within the said province and counties annexed, shall be well fenced with fence, at least five feet high, of sufficient rail or logs, and close at the bottom;" and if any fence was found not to be so constructed, the owner of the land, driving out such trespassing cattle, should be liable to the owner for all damages done to said cattle by him. But if any horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats, or any kind of cattle, shall break into any man's inclosure, the fence being of the aforesaid height and sufficiency, and by the view of two persons, for that purpose appointed by the County Court, found and appoved to be such, then the owner of such cattle shall be liable to make good all damages to the owner of the inclosure.

This Act of 1700 was modified by that of May 10, 1729, requiring the fence to be only four feet and a half high, and not more than nine inches from the bottom to the ground; and by the Act of March 4, 1763, entitled an Act concerning cattle, horses and sheep trespassing within this province," it is provided that if any horse, mare, colt, cattle or sheep, shall trespass into any inclosure fenced as required by the Act of May 10, 1729, every person being injured by such trespass, may seize and distrain such animal, and recover and receive such damages as are in the Act provided, the proceedings and practice being also set forth, and to be specifically followed by the land owner.

The law in relation to cattle came up in the Supreme Court in the case of Gregg vs. Gregg 55 Penna. 227. The case was this: The action was trespass *quare clausum fregit*. The plaintiff had no fence around his field of growing oats, it being open to the public road. The defendant allowed his oxen to run at large, and they entered the oat field were there was no fence, and did damage to the plaintiff's oats to the amount of $5. After discussing the fence law generally, the Court said: "The question here is, whether one who leaves his improved lands open and unprotected by any fence against the incursions of wandering cattle of others, can recover compensation for damages caused by the incursions of such cattle, and in determining it, the duty of the land owner is all important." And the conclusion is, that "unless improved lands are inclosed by a fence the owner is in default and cannot maintain trespass for damages by roving cattle." "If the land be fenced according to law, the owner of roving cattle shall make good all damage to the owner of the enclosure."

The legislature of 1887, however, repealed the 6th Section of the Act of May 10, 1729, which required fences to be not less than four feet and a half high and not to exceed nine inches from the ground to the bottom.

Where does that repeal leave us? Instead of being without fences now, I am of the opinion that, in regard to the character of our fences we are, in this county, thrown back to the Act of 1700, requiring fences to be "at least five feet high, of sufficient rail or logs and close at the bottom." That it was never repealed by any of those to which I have referred, regulating fences and swine, &c., in the different counties, which, being now, one after the other repealed, we are led back to the Act of 1700, which on that subject is now the law of Columbia county.

Since the foregoing was written and published comes the legislature of 1889, and repeals Section 1. of the Act of 1700, 1 Smith's Laws 13, out and out. The case of Gregg vs. Gregg above referred to was decided and ruled under the Act of 1700, and the law is not now as it was held then. But the court said in that case: "The common law required the owner to keep his cattle within his close, and their intrusion on another's possession was trespass. This would be the rule in this State except for the Acts of Assembly imposing duties upon land owners other than those of the English common law." The Act of 1700 was the one that changed the rule of the common law, but that Act being now repealed, the common law prevails, and the rule of law now is, that "the owner must keep his cattle within his close."

If now, therefore, the cattle of one man stray upon the land of another, an action of trespass may be maintained for the intrusion. The only question will be as to the amount, and it will be collected without benefit of exemption.

Although the land owner owes no duty to the owner of trespassing cattle, yet he would not be justified in lameing or abusing such cattle in driving them out or putting them in pound, for he can recover his full damages from the owner of the cattle with his costs.

The repeal of the Act of 1700 will be found to be a highly beneficial bit of legislation. It will be an advantage to the land owner in that it will save him largely in fences—to the cattle owner in that he will look after his cattle himself—to the cattle in that they will not be turned out to the commons to starve or wander upon the railroads to be wounded, or be worried by the dogs of the irate farmer—the cow will be better and better fed, and the milk and butter will be better and more plentiful. The bitter herbs, the short commons, the hard stones and the thoughtless boy who drives her upon the run, are eliminated from her life; and she may hereafter, in a pleasant inclosure, secure from flies and other annoyances, chew her cud in peace.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Columbia County S. S. Convention met in the Stillwater M. E. Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28th and 29th, 1889. The sessions were all well attended, the number of delegates being as large as usual,—over one hundred.

The convention was called to order by the President, Rev. W. T. Gallow ay, of the Bloomsburg Baptist Church. Each session was opened by devotional exercises. The pastor of the church, Rev. S. P. Boone, gave a hearty welcome address which was responded to by the President. The music of the convention was conducted by Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe, of Harrisburg, and added much to the interest of the convention.

The Statistical Secretary presented a printed statistical report of the schools of the county, a summary of which is here given:

Total Number of Schools	142
" " " Officers and Teachers	1,739
" " " Scholars	10,864
" Membership	12,653
" Average attendance	8,398

NO. OF SCHOOLS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Baptist	5	African M. E.	1
Christian	4	Protest'nt Methodist	2
Episcopal	4	Presbyterian	6
Evangelical	10	Reformed	7
Friends	1	United Brethren	5
Lutheran	20	Union	35
Methodist Episcopal	42		

The secretary also reported six new schools since one year ago, and that three or more in our county failed to open last summer. He urged township Vice Presidents to see that summer schools in their respective districts are re-organized promptly each spring. During the year thirteen conventions have been held by ten townships and boroughs.

The topic, "Use and Abuse of Lesson Helps," was opened by Rev. A. W. Swengle of the Bloomsburg Evangelical church. The speaker recommended the use of the Bible itself as the soundest and best help of all. A class in Sunday School with Bibles and no helps is better than a class with helps and no Bible. Use the quarterlies at home in the STUDY of the lesson.

The President appointed committees as follows: Committee on nomination of officers, H. W. Kline, W. H. Baker, F. I. Shultz, Cornelius Reece, Mr. Wolford, Mrs. Lillie Reighart; Committee on time and place, G. A. Fredrick, I. M. Betz, F. G. Case; Committee on Resolutions, Misses Ada Ringler and Lizzie Baldy.

The Delegate to the State Convention, A. W. Spear, then gave a full and inspiring report of the meeting held at Altoona, Sept. 25-6-7, 1888. The report was too long for publication in this article and contained too many good points to be abridged.

Rev. I. M. Patterson, of Bloomsburg, then gave an excellent address on "Evidence and Christianity," giving many clear strong proofs of the truth of Christianity that could be grasped and used by all Christian workers.

A practical paper with many useful suggestions was then read by Miss Ada Ringler, of Bloomsburg, on the subject of "The Training of Christian Pupils."

After a few items of business the session closed with the Benediction by Rev. Derr, of Catswissa.

After devotional exercises the evening was taken up with able addresses on Temperance in its relations to the youth of the land, by Revs. Reimensnyder and Babcock, and Col. Custer, of Illinois, and with solos, choruses and congregational singing.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Devotional exercises were conducted on the subject of "Giving" by Rev. Straub, of Rohrsburg. Reports of schools were then heard; most of them showing encouraging work during the year.

Rev. Reimensnyder, of Milton, then gave an enthusiastic address on the "Mission of the Sunday Schools."

The convention then adopted a constitution for the County Association, which was submitted by the Executive Committee. Also, a form for the use of township Associations.

The place for the next convention was decided at New Columbia Church, Hemlock township; the time the last Tuesday and Wednesday in May, 1890, subject to change by the Executive Committee. Dinner hour arriving the balance of business was postponed till the afternoon session.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

After devotional services the unfinished business was taken up.

The following officers were elected: President, H. R. Bower, M. E., Berwick; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. H. Derr, Reformed, Catawissa, Rev. J. Horning, M. E., Orangeville, Rev. A. W. Swengle, Evangelical, Bloomsburg Statistical Secretary, A. W. Spear, Presbyterian, Light Street. Record Secretary, Miss Eva Rupert, Presbyterian, Bloomsburg. Treasurer, Isaac Martz, M. E., Berwick. The township Vice Presidents of last year were all re-elected.

The following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

ISAAC MARTZ, DR.

To balance from 1888	$34 77	
To contributions from schools	57 50	
To basket collections	16 53	$94 80
CR.		
By expense of delegate to State convention	$6 25	
By expense of Rev. Reimensnyder	3 00	
By Secretary's bill	28 62	
By contribution to State work	25 00	$72 87
Balance on hand		$21 93

The subject, "What Amusements are Proper for Young People," spoken upon by Rev. Namarra, Rev. Brewster and Prof. Kurzenknabe.

By motion an order was drawn upon the treasurer for $10.00 for the service of A. W. Spear for the last year.

Address on Qualifications of a Sunday School Superintendent by Rev. J. H. Derr. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the providence of Almighty God, we, the representatives of the Columbia County Sunday Schools at Stillwater, in the 20th annual convention assembled, have great reasons for devout thanksgiving for the many zealous and efficient workers, and the success which has crowned our efforts the past year, and that it is manifest by the attendance at this convention, that the people of the county and community are thoroughly alive to the Sunday School work, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the pastor and trustees of the M. E. Church of Stillwater for the use of their commodious house of worship.

Resolved, That this convention hereby express their most hearty appreciation of the willing and cordial hospitality shown us, and our hope that none have been inadvertantly over-burdened.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to those who have furnished the music under such difficulties; the leader, Prof. Kurzenknabe, of Harrisburg, being a stranger and the music unfamiliar, though so beautiful.

Resolved, That our international lessons should be supplemented by exercises in catechism, memorizing scripture, hymns, &c., as well as a formulated doctrinal statement wherever possible.

Resolved, That we feel a deep sense of the untiring labor bestowed by our Secretary, A. W. Spear, in collecting the statistics, and in completing them in so neat and accurate a form; and that we express feebly our gratitude when we return to him our sincere and heartful thanks for his efficient work, and we hail with joy the fact that he is re-elected to serve in the same capacity for the coming year.

Resolved, That we emphasize particularly the fact that to the speakers is largely due the enthusiasm and success of the Convention.

WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage has been the ruin of so many otherwise noble men and women and is depriving so many of God's little ones of the necessaries of life; that we stand pledged the uncompromising foe of strong drink, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that silence or opposition to the Amendment is a crime against truth, humanity and Almighty God.

ADA RINGLER,
REV. H. A. STRAUB,
SARAH C. SPEAR.

A vote of thanks was extended to the President for the kindly and able manner in which he presided. A vote of thanks was also extended to the sexton of the church.

The Convention closed with singing "God be with you till we meet again," and the benediction by the pastor, Rev. Boone. EVA RUPERT, *Sec'y.*

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The so-called "Poll-tax" or "Suffrage" Amendment which is to be voted upon along with the Prohibition Amendment on the 18th of June, is intended to cure a defect in the present constitution, which, upon a contested election, would furnish ground for the disfranchisement of the voters of many election districts. Under the present constitution, an election held by the voters of an election district at a polling-place outside of the election district is void.

The "Poll-tax" or "Suffrage" amendment provides that every male citizen twenty-one years of age, otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere; that is, while he must be a resident of the district in which he offers to vote, his vote will be valid if cast at the polling-place of his election district, whether it be located within or without such district. Under the present constitution his vote would not be valid if cast at a polling-place located outside of the election district in which he resides and offers to vote. This provision adds greatly to the importance of the "Poll-tax" or "Suffrage" amendment. Its adoption will prevent many contested election cases and will permit the voters of townships lying adjacent to boroughs to vote at polling places in such boroughs, as they have been doing for fifteen years, but in violation of the constitution. In many cases it would be a hardship to the voters of such townships if they would be compelled to change their polling-places, as they will be if the "Poll-tax" or "Suffrage" amendment should be defeated.

Every voter who would do away with that corrupting influence in the politics of Pennsylvania, the tax qualification of the voter, who would give the poor man who is oftentimes obliged to move from one election district into another within two months next preceding the election, a chance to save himself from disfranchisement, and who would validate elections held by the voters of townships at polling-places in boroughs, should, therefore, vote "yes" on the "Poll tax" or "Suffrage" amendment. This matter should be thoroughly discussed by the press of the State and placed before the people in its proper light. There is danger that the interest taken in the prohibitory amendment will draw attention from the important proposition which accompanies it.—*Ex.*

GRAND

SPRING OPENING

OF

CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

I. MAIER'S, The Reliable Clothier.

Why are we doing the largest Clothing and Hat trade in Bloomsburg? Good reason for it you may be sure. We keep the best and most fashionable goods, and prices are ALWAYS THE LOWEST. Our store is spacious, cheerful and well lighted and a model in all its appointments and equipments. Our stock is NEW, BRIGHT and

EXCEEDINGLY : ATTRACTIVE

and comprehensive, and always we will maintain the position of

"FAIR DEALING."

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

The Largest Clothing and Hat Store in Columbia and Montour Counties.

VETOING SOLDIER PENSIONS.

Among the bills vetoed by Governor Beaver a few days ago, was one to allow life annuities to two men who contracted chronic disease while doing military duty in 1863, because the diseases are not incurable and pensions should have been during disability.

Now let the republican organs howl. Here is a governor who has had the audacity to refuse to sign a pension bill, and yet not one word of abuse has been uttered by a singe republican newspaper. Where is Fairchild? Can such things be without a shriek from his loyal lungs? When Grover Cleveland dared to veto rotten pensions he was denounced, misrepresented and villified by partisans, who sought to make political capital out of it. Though the claimant was clearly shown by the evidence in the case to have been injured by the kick of a mule while intentionally annoying the animal, or that he contracted a vile disorder while away from his post without leave, the President's veto was denounced, and he was charged with being unfriendly to the soldiers. Now, Gov. Beaver, stand up and explain why *you* are unfriendly to the soldier. Oh, consistency, thy name is not Republicanism!

Gov. Beaver has vetoed the Judicial Salary Bill. This is right. If it was not worth $5,000 ten years ago to fill the office of a judge when the labor was double what it is to-day, it is not worth it now.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.

New York City.

SPECIALIST,

In The Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Question; by offering Patients to make a statement of their condition, on this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, by Clark's Experience has become strictly scientific and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary Treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their disease Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and

CAN BE CONSULTED FREE OF CHARGE AT

WATSONTOWN, PA., Mansion House, Thursday, June 20 and Monday, June 24.

MILLVILLE, PA., Friday, June 21.

WASHINGTONVILLE, PA., (till four o'clock, p. m.) Saturday, June 22.

MILTON, PA., Riverside Hotel, Tuesday, June 25.

CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Wednesday, June 26.

BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Thursday, June 27.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Friday and Saturday, (till 4 p. m.) June 28 and 29.

June 7-4t.

For Your SPRING SUITS go to LOWENBERG'S,

The Oldest Merchant : Tailoring Establishment in COLUMBIA COUNTY.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FINEST LINE OF GOLD GLASSES.

Genuine AMERICAN Watch for $7.00.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE ROLLED PLATE CHAINS GUARANTEED.

All Silverware engraved free of charge, if bought of

J. G. WELLS.

CARPETS and MILLINERY.

Canton Mattings, cheap, to close them out. From 13½ cts. up.
RAG CARPETS. LARGE ASSORTMENT.
HANDSOME PATTERNS.
Cheaper than you can make them.
A SPECIALTY—OUR 50ct RAG CARPET. A LARGE LINE OF New Ingrains at 50cts NEW ART SQUARES.

at KEITER'S,

Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Bloomsburg Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A Handsome Town Residence!

The executors of Mary N. Harman late of Bloomsburg, deceased, will offer at public sale on

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

at 9 o'clock a. m. a lot on Market street, adjoining William Neal's, whereon is erected a large two and a half story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

with stable, ice house, and all necessary outbuildings. This is one of the most desirable residences in Bloomsburg. House heated by steam; gas and water, and connected with sewer. Liberal terms can be made with the purchaser.

I. W. MCKELVY,
H. D. WELSH,
Executors.

GEO. E ELWELL, Att'y.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from the Errors of Youth, Folly, Vice, Ignorance, &c., may be cured at home without fail or exposure. **Infallible and Confidential.** Large Treatise, 300 pages, only $1 by mail, sealed, postpaid. Small book, with endorsements of the press, free. Send now. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W.H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

May 24-d 4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary M. Snyder, deceased, late of Bloomsburg.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the unde signed executor, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

N. U. FUNK, Executor.

May 3-6t.

FARMS BEST Soil Climate and Location in the South J. F. MANCHA, Claremont Va. June 7-4-1y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa. June 7-d-4t.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all its arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00. May 24-d-4t.

DEAFNESS CURED by Peck's Pat. Invisible TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable. Are self-adjusting, the best known. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. May 24-d-4t.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists. May 24-d-4t.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at druggists.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Bloomsburg School Board will meet on Friday June 14 at 9 o'clock to select 17 teachers for the ensuing year. Applications will be received by the secretary up to the evening of said day from both males and females for the respective positions. At the same meeting three janitors will be elected.

J. C. BROWN, Sec'y. J. K. TOWNSEND, Pres. June 7-d-2t.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.				NORTH.			
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. P.M.	Lv. P.M.	Lv. P.M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	1 05	9 05	8 35	2 25	6 40	10 40	4 30
Main Street	6 18	12 53	7 58	8 46	2 36	6 51	10 51	4 41
Irondale	6 16	12 50	7 56	8 48	2 42	6 54	10 54	4 44
Paper Mill	6 08	12 40	7 48	8 56	2 52	7 04	11 04	4 54
Lightstreet	6 05	12 35	7 45	9 00	2 57	7 08	11 08	4 58
Orangeville	5 57	12 20	7 35	9 10	3 20	7 16	11 16	5 06
Forks	5 45	12 00	7 20	9 25	3 50	7 31	11 31	5 21
Cubbs	5 42	11 53	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36	11 36	5 26
Sullwater	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43	11 43	5 33
Benton	5 28	11 30	7 00	9 47	4 15	7 52	11 52	5 42
Elksons	5 20	11 20	6 50	9 51	4 30	7 56	11 56	5 46
Coles Creek	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 56	4 34	8 00	12 00	5 50
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 10	6 48	10 00	4 28	8 05	12 05	5 55
Laubachs	5 12	11 05	6 47	10 04	4 33	8 10	12 10	5 59
Central	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 15	12 15	6 04
Echo Park	5 03	10 52	6 28	10 15	4 43	8 19	12 19	6 08
Jamison City	5 00	10 45	6 30	10 20	4 50	8 25	12 25	6 13
	Lv. P.M.	Lv. P.M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
3:31 p. m.	6:23 p. m.

—o—

Trainson the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
*3:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
5:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trainson the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

JUNE 7th.—Executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, will offer residence on Market street for sale at 9 a. m.

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Madison Township containing 115 acres, fine buildings. Will be sold on easy payments. If not sold at private sale by July 1st, will be sold at public sale. For terms inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A valuable vacant lot on Market St., seven lots on Eighth Street, ten dwellings and a good store property in Bloomsburg. Six farms, two grist mills and two store properties in Col. Co. A good farm of 307 acres with good buildings in Virginia and two farms in Kansas by M. P. Lutz Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg Pa.

Leaders in styles new styles of neck wear. Linen collars— cuffs— hosiery —shirts—handsome dress shirts at Lowenberg's.

Personal.

F. P. Billmeyer Esq. will move into R. C. Neal's house on Fifth street, soon.

R. W. Oswald has moved into the M. C. Sloan residence.

Mrs. E. W. Fulton returned from Minnesota recently, and is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. R. Tubbs.

J. J. Lawall will move into the Conner property on Fifth street, when vacated by F. P. Billmeyer.

W. Clark Sloan has moved into the Thornton house, corner of Market and Rock streets.

Mr. J. R. Schuyler and wife and Mrs. Kester and daughter, Pauline, have moved into the house on Main street formerly occupied by E. C. Wells.

John Herring, of the Senior class at Lafayette College, is at home, having passed his final examinations with honor. An oration has been assigned him for Commencement Day.

Oscar W. Ent, of this place, has received again the appointment from this district to West Point, and will report on June 13th to undergo examination. The best wishes of his many friends will go with him.

The bass season opened on Memorial Day, May 30th.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll.
tf M'Killip Bros.

E. C. Wells' residence on Lower Main street is being much improved by a fresh coat of paint.

The State Editorial Association will go to Cape May for the annual outing on June 25th.

Charles A. Moyer has opened a grocery store at the corner of Third and West streets.

A constitutional amendment meeting will be held in Hess' Grove at Rupert on next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Address by Prof. Patton of Lancaster.

The June meeting of the Bonita Tennis Club will be held on Monday June 10, at 8 p. m. at the house of Miss Leverett. A large attendance is desired.

Several fishing parties who went up the creek last week, returned on Saturday night or Sunday in carriages. They said that the water was a little too numerous for their purposes.

Berwick had a big parade on Memorial Day. The Rescue Fire Company and a number of the members of Theta Castle, K. G. E. of this place, helped to swell the ranks. C. B. Jackson, Esq. delivered the memorial address.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of James McCloskey, the genial and obliging clerk at the Exchange, to Miss Hullar, of Williamsport. The ceremony will take place at Williamsport on Tuesday, June 11th.

Theta Castle, K. G. E. will hold a grand festival in Music Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, June 7th and 8th. Ice cream, strawberries and cake will be served. Don't fail to attend it.

There were rumors abroad on Saturday that Jameson City was flooded, and that all the inhabitants had moved up into the hotel. The report was not correct, however, as the water did not get over its banks.

A fishing party consisting of K. C. Ent, A. G. Briggs, P. E. Wirt, R. Hartman and F. M. Everett started on Tuesday morning for the head waters of Fishing creek, where they will camp for two weeks.

Beginning on June 17th, the banks of Bloomsburg will close precisely at three o'clock. They are compelled to do this in order to close up their business each day.

If you want a good watch, at a low price, call at S. R. Bittenbender's, Benton. Jewelry, chains &c. nearly at cost. Repairing promptly done and warranted. May 17-4t.

An elegant line of summer merino—Balbriggan—underwear just opened at Lowenberg's.

At the sale of the personal property of M. C. Sloan, deceased, last Friday, Danville National Bank stock brought $202 per share, par 100. Literary Institute bond $103, par 100. Bloomsburg Banking Co. stock, $150, par 100. Water stock $111.

The Bloomsburg Cornet Band and Gilmore's Band furnished music for Decoration Day and both did excellent work. The Bloom played several pleasing selections at the ball grounds in the afternoon, while the crowd was waiting on the grand stand for the rain to subside.

Word was received Monday, stating that the people in Milton could not entertain the ladies of the Women's Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church, which was to commence next week. The ruin caused by the recent flood left them in no condition to entertain strangers.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House on Wednesday evening to take action for the relief of the Williamsport sufferers. William Neal was chosen chairman and F. P. Billmeyer secretary. E. R. Drinker, A. Z. Schoch, Ed. Tustin, C. B. Robbins, J. R. Schuyler and W. S. Moyer, were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending June 4, 1889.

A. E. Beach, Mr. John Boughman, Wm. E. Smith, Miss Emma Wilson.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The Postmaster-General makes the following suggestion to the public. "Print your name or address on the left hand corner of all mail matter. This will insure its immediate return if improperly addressed or insufficiently paid, and if not called for at its destination it can be forwarded without going to the dead letter-office."

Frank Flosser, one of Gen. Sherman's orderlies while on his famous "march to the sea," formerly of Wilkes-Barre, now of Nanticoke, was in this place on Wednesday evening, and while here became a member of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States, an organization recently formed of soldiers who have served not less than three years. Frank was twice severely wounded, and but lately applied for a pension.

The trout dinner at J. B McHenry's hotel in Benton was well attended on Saturday last, considering the weather. Those who went up from here on the cars came home next day in wagons, as the railroad was blocked. McHenry's hotel cellar and many others were flooded. The creek stood in the road in front of Rohr McHenry's store.

The senior examination for graduation will take place at the Normal School next week. The examining committee consists of the following gentlemen: Hon. E. E. Highbee, Superintendent of public instruction; A. J. Davis, Principal S. N. S. 13th District; Chas. W. Hermann, Superintendent of Snyder County; L. E. McGinnes, Superintendent Steelton, Dauphin county.

This number of the COLUMBIAN is alone worth the price of a year's subscription. On the first page is a complete list of all the laws passed by the recent legislature, and on the second page will be found an article on the Fence Law. The latter will be especially valuable to farmers and all other owners of land, and it should be cut out and preserved.

A unique cottage is being built for C. La Rue Munson, Esq., at Eagles Mere. It is a curiosity to the natives. The cottage is being built of rough stone just as they are picked from the ground, with the moss and other growth upon them and no mortar is visible when the building is completed. Those who see the work in progress are prone to comment upon the manner of its construction.—*Sullivan Review.*

The board of directors of Bloom School District organized last Monday night by electing J. R. Townsend, president, J. C. Brown, secretary, and Wm. Kramer, treasurer. Salary of secretary was fixed at $150, and commission of treasurer at 2 per cent., on general fund and ½ per cent. on loan, for new building. The High and Grammar Schools are to be located in the new building. Teachers and janitor will be selected on June 14.

The remains of William Heist were brought down from Scranton last Friday and buried from his mother's residence on Iron Street on Sunday afternoon. He was born here, and was a son of John Heist. He learned the dentist trade with W. H. House and I. L. Rabb, serving a time with each, and opened an office here. He married Miss Rauch of Rupert, who survives him. For some years he has been living at Scranton, where he died suddenly on Friday morning. His age was about 28 years.

The first base-ball game of the season was played at Athletic Park last Thursday afternoon between Bloomsburg and Northumberland. A good-sized crowd witnessed the game. Only two innings were played, however, as a heavy rain storm came up, compelling the players to rush to the grand stand, and preventing the completion of the game. The score at the time the game was called stood ten to nothing in favor of Bloomsburg. Our boys were in good shape for playing, and the Northumberland nine would in all probability have been badly done up.

The Board of Trustees of the State Normal School organized last week. Tuesday, by the election of Wm. Neal, President, F. P. Billmeyer, Secretary, H. J. Clark, Treasurer. The President appointed the following committees: Finance, C. W. Miller, John Wolf, E. R. Drinker; Ground and Buildings, A. Z. Schoch, Jacob Schuyler, E. R. Drinker; Household, Jacob Schuyler, J. M. Clark, E. C. Wells; Instruction and Discipline, C. G. Barkley, G. E. Elwell, L. E. Waller; Furniture Library and apparatus, E. C. Wells, L. E. Waller, C. R. Buckalew; Heat, Water and Light, J. A. Funston, E. Mendenhall, I. S. Kuhn.

Boils, abscesses, tumors, and even cancers, are the result of a natural effort of the system to expel the poisons which the liver and kidneys have failed to remove. Ayer's Sarsaparilla stimulates all the organs to a proper performance of their functions.

WATER! WATER! EVERYWHERE.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

NO LIVES LOST IN COLUMBIA COUNTY—BRIDGES AND PIERS GONE.

The heavy rains of last week culminated on Friday, when the streams began to rise, and rapidly swelled until Saturday afternoon, when they became roaring torrents. Fishing Creek reached its height about 3 o'clock on Saturday, when it was said to be five inches higher than in 1865. The water tore along at a rate of twenty miles an hour, bringing with it tons of logs and driftwood. At eleven o'clock Saturday morning the water was rising at the Red Rock bridge, Bloomsburg, at the rate of an inch in five minutes. Several logs caught on the middle pier of the bridge, which pier was put in last year at a cost of $1200 to the county. The current was so strong that it washed out the foundation, which was said to be part sand and part rock, and the lower half of the pier toppled over, and by noon the entire pier had disappeared, and there was scarcely a ripple in the current to show where it had stood.

SAW-MILLS OVERTURNED.

Clark Pursel's steam saw-mill has been at work for some time sawing timber on Mrs. Mendenhall's farm on the other side of the creek this side of the Barton bridge. The engine stood near the creek, and on Saturday only the top of the smokestack was visible. A large quantity of slabs and cord wood was washed away, the property of Mrs. Mendenhall.

Just below the same bridge stood the portable mill of Eri Trivelpiece, who was sawing for Mrs. Mendenhall, Caleb Barton, Vastine Boone and others. The saw mill was washed away, and the engine overturned, and entirely submerged. A cabin used by him was also carried away with its contents.

At the pier of the bridge of the Bloomsburg & Rupert R. R. over the creek at Rupert an engine and two derricks were carried away. One derrick was caught at Catawissa, and the other lodged a short distance below the pier. The engine was also recovered.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R.

Great damage was done to the track of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. The gates of the race of the Bloomsburg Iron Co. were torn out at the dam, and the water rushed into the race with terrific force. When it reached the waste gate at the lower end of Dr. Low's farm it washed out the race bank, and carried away the bed of the railroad track for a distance of 100 feet leaving the rails and ties suspended in air. There was another washout this side of Light Street, and several smaller ones between Light Street and B. F. Bartsch's. A deep washout was made in C. Conner's field above Bartsch's. The line of track 1000 feet long above the iron bridge at Orangeville had to be moved back several feet to find a new bed. At the north end of Nob Mountain there was a side wash of 12 feet. The south abutment of the Benton bridge was undermined, and the end of the bridge thrown down stream about 15 inches. The pier also dropped down some inches.

There were washouts above Laubach's and in J. P. Fritz's field. The cribbing at the south end of Central bridge was damaged, and the bank washed out, and the south end of the Y at Central, and the track at Vansickle's crossing were undermined.

All of the trains were distributed along the road. F. R. McKelvy's train was at Jamison City, but got down as far as Benton. Scott's train went north on Saturday morning and got back as far as Orangeville.

One engine was kept at Bloomsburg. This distribution of trains was a wise forethought of Supt. Leader's. Fearing a flood he located the trains so that if bridges were swept away he would have trains between to repair damages to the road bed. If this had not been done it would have taken weeks instead of three days to open the road. Trains are now running regularly.

On Monday Will Fleckenstine started his stage line between Orangeville and Bloomsburg, and travel was resumed by rail between Orangeville and Jameson City, a transfer being made around the Benton bridge. The loss to the company will reach thousands of dollars.

The creek began to subside on Saturday afternoon, when a few more inches would have flooded the pump house of the Bloomsburg Water Co.

On Sunday morning it had fallen 8 feet. The county bridge at Cole's Creek was swept away.

THE NORTH BRANCH.

On Saturday the Susquehanna river began to rise, and on Sunday at 3 o'clock it was within a few feet of being bank full. It continued to rise until Monday afternoon, when it stood several feet on the river road at the point, at the mouth of Fishing Creek.

Travel was impeded on the D. L. & W. R. R. The 8:47 train on Friday evening came as far as Bloomsburg, and laid over night, going up next morning. There were no mails from Friday night until Monday noon, and all sorts of rumors prevailed as to the damage done elsewhere. When the city papers came, it was found that the terrible news was only too true.

The oldest residents say that this was the highest flood in Fishing creek for forty years or more. In 1846, when Cole's mill was carried off, above Benton, they think is the last time it reached such proportions. We are informed that the mill stones of Cole's mill have never been found, so deeply were they imbedded in sand it is presumed.

In 1865 the creek was not so high as now, except below Bloomsburg where it was affected by the back water from the river.

"My daughter was greatly troubled with Scrofula, and, at one time, it was feared would lose her sight. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has completely restored her health, and, her eyes are as well as ever, with not a trace of scrofula in her system."—G. King, Killingly, Conn.

Memorial Day.

Last week, Thursday was properly observed in Bloomsburg. In the morning detachments of Ent Post visited Light Street, Hidlay's, Lime Ridge and other points. At 2:30 in the afternoon the graves in Rosemont were decorated, the procession consisting of the Bloom Band, Ent Post, No. 250, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Normal students, Gilmore's Band, Friendship Fire Co. The address was delivered by Rev. I. M. Patterson, and was listened to by a large audience on Market square. It was an able discourse, and it received much flattering comment. All business places in town closed from 2 to 5.

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package 50 cents. At all druggists.'

Apr. 26 6m.

A Reply to Mr. Low.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sirs:

The windy arguments of my friend Mr. Low reminds me of the boa-constrictor when he has his prey within his reach, he blows and covers it with saliva, a slippery substance, so he can swallow it with more ease. I can tell the gentleman the stuff he threw after me did not adhere, so if he tries to swallow me he will find me kicking, but should he get me down I think he will have more brains in his stomach than he ever had in his head. He says that my argument is an entire exaggeration, misconstruction, and misrepresentation, which he is able to prove. I quoted largely from the Scripture, did he prove that was exaggerated, did I misconstrue or misrepresent it? No Sir. What did he prove, "that drunkenness was wrong. I admit that. So is robbery, murder, fornication adultery, covetousness, &c. Paul says that money is the root of all evil. You say that liquor causes all the evils. Now dear readers which will you believe, those fanatics or the Divine record. You say that Adam and Eve had but one temptation placed before them, and yet the Lord interfered. The Lord did not interfere and take away the temptation, but after they had disobeyed a positive command, then he drove them from the garden for their disobedience. We was conseled to resist temptation, then if we are disobedient in that respect the door of mercy will be closed against us and we will never be permitted to enter the paradise of God. He says Mr. A is arrested for stealing and sent to penitentiary, and he says you are taking away his liberty. No Sir! Mr. A took away his own liberty by violating an established law. So with Mr. B for murder, they both knew the penalty attached to each crime before they committed them. Who is to blame. I say they are individually. Mr. Low, you said that I said no man has a right to say what I shall eat, drink or wear providing you steal it. I did not say providing you steal it, that is an exaggeration of Mr. Low, and he knew better when he wrote it. That showed the calibre of the man. He says further that he has a pefect right to say what humanity shall drink. When and where was he coronated, that is above all law human or divine. One thing is certain I have never surrendered my rights to any guardian as yet, and if I ever select one for that purpose it will not be a man that is troubled with a swelled head. He asked if it was possible for a man to indulge in the liquor made to-day and remain sober. I answer yes sir. When I gave the definition of temperance he could not get around that so he says the word temperance is not what we are advocating, it is the word Prohibition. Now Mr. Low you have let the cat out of the bag, you have surrendered all that is worth contending for on this subject. I started out to prove that prohibition was not taught in the Scriptures, but temperance was. Who has gained his point. Gentle readers you can form your own conclusion.

He quotes Habakkuk 2-5. Cursed is he that putteth the bottle to his neighbors lips—the Bible don't say no such thing, young man be careful how you misrepresent the good Book, please turn to Revelations 22-18-19 then if you have any reverence for the word of God you will be more careful in the future. My opponent tries to show that some wine will intoxicate and other won't and gives us a muttering of Hebrew and Greek of which he knows about as much as I do. That is nothing at all to prove his position, take the definition of the word wine, fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits. Some say that new wine will not intoxicate. The Jews knew better than that on the day of Pentecost when the miraculous power of the Spirit was working with the Disciples; others mocking said those men are full of new wine. Peter said these are not drunken as ye suppose seeing it is but the third hour of the day. My position is this, all wine will intoxicate if drank to excess.

Yours Truly,

A. J. DERR.

[The foregoing was handed in on May 11, and got mislaid, hence the delay in its publication.—EDS.]

Vote of Thanks.

At a meeting of Col. Ent Post No. 250 G. A. R. on Friday evening last a committee was appointed to prepare a vote of thanks to those who assisted in the services of Memorial Day and present the same to the papers for publication. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post are extended to Rev. A. W. Swengle for his able and highly appropriate discourse on the Sunday previous to Memorial Day.

Resolved, That thanks be extended to Rev. R. Maillelieu of Espy for his appropriate address at Afton cemetery and also to the citizens of Espy and Afton for their presence and the flowers furnished for the occasion.

Resolved, That thanks be extended to J. C. Brown for his remarks at Light Street and to the citizens of that town for their hospitality in providing a liberal supply of elegant refreshments.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the societies of the Normal School who united with us in the exercises at Bloomsburg and to Rev. Isaac Patterson for his patriotic and instructive address.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Bloomsburg and Gilmore's Bands and the choir for the music furnished; to the P. O. S. of A. and Friendship Fire Company for uniting with us in the observance of the day; to citizens who generously furnished teams for transportation and to the Normal School for the delightful entertainment in Normal Hall in the evening.

C. P. SLOAN,
R. STILES,
W. R. RINGROSE,
I. HOLDER,
F. M. GILMORE,
} COM.

Supt. Leader was indefatigable in his labor to restore the B. & S. R. R. tracks so that travel could be resumed. He worked day and night, and succeeded in getting a train into Bloomsburg on Wednesday morning. The track is blocked up safely, but it will take some time to fill in the washouts. Mr. Leader not only directed the work, but took off his coat and handled a shovel.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist today for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it, Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents. Apr. 26-6m.

Didn't Want a Girl.

Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found one I thought would suit her, when to my surprise she said I need not hire any one, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulphur Bitters would cure her. DONALD GERY, 41 Worcester square, Boston. June 7-2t.

Johnstown Relief Fund.

A relief fund, in aid of the sufferers by the flood at Johnstown has been opened at the First National Bank of Bloomsburg, and at The Bloomsburg Banking Company, all persons who desire to contribute to this very worthy cause can leave their money at either place, and it will be forwarded to the proper party.

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send wo bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept.-21-1y

W. C. T. U.

Strawberry short cake will be served at the lunch rooms of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Saturday afternoon of this week from 5 to 10 o'clock. Mrs. Rorer's ice cream also, which is having a great run.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter, and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Normal Term.

A Normal term, for those teachers desiring to prepare for the coming examination and for future work will be opened in the Orangeville Academy on July 8, 1889, and will continue six weeks. 6w.

Life size crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'Killip Bros.

For a spring suit put up in first class style go to the leading merchant tailoring establishment of D. Lowenberg.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 3, 1889.

You can have Wanamaker's in your own home.

A salesman, never importunate, but candid and careful in his statements, telling of his wares and their prices whenever you care to ask.

That is the illustrated General Catalogue.

It only takes a postal card request to bring it. Write your name and address plainly.

The book tells fully of over forty stocks of goods, and wherever it can be done gives pictures to show exactly what the article is. Forty stores right in your own home! Think of it. And you can buy goods from any one of them and have them delivered to you without leaving the house. No railroad fares. No tiresome shopping—that is all done for you.

Suppose when you come to Philadelphia you had some wise friend—wise in shopping, in goods and their qualities, in where to buy—to go with you to aid you in making your selections. Wouldn't you gladly accept that service? And you would lean a good deal on that judgment, wouldn't you? That is just what happens when you write to us for goods. A skilled shopper, who knows goods and their values, takes your letter and goes from counter to counter and from department to department, selecting matching, choosing, with you all the time in your mind, and referring constantly to your written instructions to find whether you approve.

So, you see, if you write plainly what you want, it is much as if you were here. The prices are just the same as if you bought in person. There is but one price here—and that must needs be as low as anybody's, or lower, or the store wouldn't grow.

You can *write* for what you want.

But you need the Catalogue. Send the postal card.

You require reading matter for the Summer, of course. But what shall you read? There's the rub. If you wish to know, BOOK NEWS (5c a number, 50c a year) will lift the covers of the new Books, and give you a taste of their quality, and also tell what the best critics think of them. Much pleasant literary gossip besides. The June number is ready. A portrait of Wilkie Collins, suitable for framing, goes with it.

A Fountain Pen, with filler and rubber case, for 40 cents. Just as good as the high-priced ones, but hasn't a gold pen. A composition affair. They say it won't corrode. It will, in time. We give two extra pens, to get around that; and all for 40 cents. Send *one* cent extra for postage.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Blooded Fowls.

Pit Games, Grist Shawlnecks, Heathwoods, Black B. Reds, that will stay to win. Eggs, 13 for $1. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WILLIAM DENNIS,
tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.
(Mention this paper.)

Our stock of white dress goods, embroidered flouncings in 18, 22, 27, 36 and 45 in. is larger than ever and at prices lower than ever. 45 in. flouncings 54c. a yd. and up, at Clark & Son's. 25c. India lawns 18c. a yd., 40 in. wide, call and see.

Chantilly, spanish and fish net laces for dresses, at Clark & Son's, also full lines of Black Dress Goods at low prices.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Big values in Bleached Table Linens, at prices fully 25 per cent. below regular values, it will pay to call and see, Clark & Son. We consider these the best values shown for money.

I. W. Hartman & Sons are having a run on sateens this week. 120 styles to select from.

Large lines of dress goods of all kinds at Clark & Son's. Some 25c. goods at 20c. a yd. All wool dress goods 12½c. a yd. Call and see. Bargains for all.

I. W. Hartman & Sons underwear for summer is the finest and cheapest both for ladies and gents.

Best Cellco 6½c. a yd. Hill 4-4 muslin 8c. Appleton A 7c., Lonesdale cambric 10c. at Clark & Son's, and all other domestic goods at low prices.

Your attention to I. W. Hartman & Sons big stock of dress goods and trimmings is called this and next week.

50c. all silk gloves 35c. a pr., 50c. mitts 35c., 35c. mitts 25c. pr. Hosiery, some big cuts to close lots. Call and see Clark & Son.

I. W. Hartman & Sons are acknowledged head quarters for good butter, fresh eggs, oranges, lemons, bananas, dried peaches, peas, prunes and lots of other table articles; goods delivered all over town.

Ribbons of all kinds, sash ribbons Surah silks for sashes, dresses, etc. Bucales all styles. Handkerchiefs etc. at Clark & Son's.

The 5c challies at I. W. Hartman & Sons are beautiful styles and go fast.

Sun umbrellas and parasols at Clark & Son's. Large lines. Prices defy competition. Closing out lines of parasols very cheap. Call and see the new $1.49 Gloria umbrellas pleases all. Clark & Son.

The run for oil shades, lace and other curtains this spring at I. W. Hartman & Sons has been great. More on hand yet.

Challies, full lines, new styles, nice challies at 4c yd usually 5 and 6. Another lot of those wool finished challies 14 yds. for $1.00. See the 10c challie with point grounds, also the ginghams, seersuckers, lawns 4c yd. and up at Clark & Son's. Also crazy cloths. Satines, some special patterns.

BUSINESS NOTICES

DR. THEEL, Philadelphia's renowned Specialist for nervous debility, blood poisons, kidney and special diseases has cured more cases than all others combined. He has cured cases pronounced incurable by leading physicians. We would advise those suffering to consult him personally or by letter at his office, 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

There seems to be no falling off in our Well Paper sales. Though the season is fast coming to a close. Why is this so? Because the goods we send out are as good in quality as can be bought anywhere at the prices we offer them. Three things serve us, viz: Quality, quantity and price. The paper we sell we guarantee full length and full weight. These are two points to be careful of in this stage of the business. Unscrupulous manufacturers are making their goods short length at a cheaper price, but it takes more to do your rooms, hence you are the loser.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.
Bloomsburg,
Exchange Hotel. Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by the land of Daniel Gearhart, on the east by public road leading to Ringtown, on the south and west by lands of C. A. Shuman, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Store Room, Saw Mill and other outbuildings. Also the individual half interest of all that certain lot of unseated land in Beaver Twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by land of John Henninger, on the east by land of Daniel Singley, on the west by land of Daniel Ramer, and on the north by land of John Rupert, containing Eight Acres, more or less.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Frederick Hosier and George P. Hosier, executors of Henry Hosier, dec'd, and to be sold as the property of Lucy Ann and T. J. Shuman.

R. F. ZARR, Att'y.

JOHN B. CASEY,
May 27, 1889. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Estate of Wm. M. Roberts, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, there will be exposed to public sale at the premises on

JUNE 22, 1889,

at 2 o'clock p. m. the following piece of land situate in Montour township, bounded on the north by land of John G. Quick, on the east by land of J. A. Roberts, on the south by land of samuel Buck, and on the west by land of William Neal, containing about

30 ACRES,

of which about 20 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation, whereon is erected a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other other out-buildings. A good well of water convenient to the house and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. down, twenty-five per cent. on confirmation of sale and balance in six months from day of sale, with interest from the confirmation; deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

C. C. PEACOCK, Atty. ARTHUR ROBERTS, Administrator.

LOOK!

If You want a good situation write MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y., as they are in want of honest and upright salesmen to sell their choice and hardy varieties of Nursery Stock, either on salary or commission. Many new and valuable varieties to offer. Write them at once for terms.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

June 7-4w-d.

SALESMEN

WANTED.

Reliable men to canvass for NURSERY STOCK. Permanent employment. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, as preferred. 800 varieties, including fast selling specialties. Apply at once. It is now the best time in the year to begin.

GLEN BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
(Mention this paper.) June 7 4w-d

Read

This advertisement and get posted on matters of dress. It is most important to all gentlemen "What and Where" to buy and get just what they need in Clothing at the right prices. You should

Consider

That our plans of doing business are calculated to benefit YOU as well as OURSELVES. Consequently it is to OUR interest to serve you better every time—which accounts for our increasing business.

We leave it for you to

Act

on these points by getting acquainted with the high quality and exceedingly low prices of our "SPECIAL LONDON-MADE CLOTHING." In buying THIS Clothing you obtain all the character and style of the Finest Merchant Tailoring

But:—

Save half your money.

E. O. THOMPSON

Tailor—Clothier—Importer,

1338 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

The WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR

Combination Parlor, Library, Smoking, Reclining, or Invalid CHAIR, LOUNGE, BED, and COUCH. Price $7.00 and upwards.

We make the largest variety of Adjustable, Reclining, Physicians' and Surgeons' Operating, Invalid Rolling, Hammock, Office, Library, Fancy Carpet Folding, Hand and Rattan CHAIRS and ROCKERS BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, VELOCIPEDES and SELF PROPELLERS.

ALL KINDS OF APPLIANCES FOR INVALIDS.

BABY COACHES

Over 100 different designs.

Our Patent Automatic Brake on all Carriages, Free. We have discontinued wholesaling; by placing your orders direct with the makers you can save several profits. Our stocking prices and special Bargains will astonish you. Goods sold under a guarantee and delivered free to any point in United States. 25c Send stamp for Catalogue, and state class of goods you wish it for.

LUBURG MFG. CO.
145 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

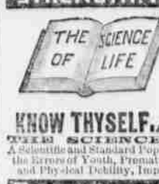
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

sept 28-'88-1y

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, VITALITY


THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Farmer's Religious View of Prohibition.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.

As a great deal is being said on both sides of Prohibition I as a farmer, would like to give my views on the subject. Preachers and business men have been giving their opinions "pro and con" ever since the first excitement but I have heard very little from the farmers.

The whole world is dependent on the farmers for its living; it is they who keep in motion the great wheels of industry and it is the farm products that form the base and foundation for every business. For this reason the farmer should have a right to speak on a subject containing such vita importance to him and every American citizen.

In taking up any subject no difference what, we should look at it from a religious standpoint and take the Bible for our guide. My Bible teaches me temperance, but in no place can I find where God commands the preacher to preach Prohibition.

He commands Paul and the Apostles o "go out and preach the gospel unto all the world." Again in Romans 13 14-15 Paul says—"how shall they believe in whom they have not heard and how shall they hear without a preacher and how shall they preach except they be sent, as it is written, how beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things."

The preachers are not doing this when they preach Prohibition. If it is necessary for them to cause so much excitement, then the Bible must be wrong.

1st Cor. 14-33 "for God is not the author of confusion but of peace as in all churches of the saints."

Every preacher that preaches Prohibition is degrading himself in the sight of God. Why? because the great Jehovah did not intend the sacred pulpit for the discussion of politics. The Bible says "cursed be the man who puts his trust in man." The preachers are asking the people to put their trust in them and in the meantime are forgetting the Bible; for they know very well, were they to take the Bible for their proofs they could not furnish them. Shame on the man who will stand in the pulpit and talk on any subject that he dare not open the Bible and read a chapter for fear the word of God will be in direct opposition to what he is saying.

Prohibition is not the work of Christ but the work of men. The word wine is used in the Bible 150 times and strong drink is spoken of 25 times. Unless we intend to discard the Bible entirely we have positive evidence that Christ used wine at the feast of the Jewish passover, and as this occurred in the month of April the wine used must have been fermented, for the period of the grape harvest and when the wine was made being in October, hence the wine must have been six months old when used at the feast and common sense will teach a man that wine or cider cannot be kept six months without becoming fermented and intoxicating. This explodes the theory of the Prohibition cranks, that the wine used in biblical history was not intoxicating. Here is a nut for the preacher to crack.

Solomon the sun of David king of Israel says in Proverbs 31 6-7 "give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and remember his misery no more." Certainly strong drink does not mean unfermented grape juice. This is the advice of Solomon. Are we going to give up our liberties and discard the Bible for the sake of these false prophets that are preaching Prohibition? If they are not "false prophets" why don't they take the Bible and preach the gospel. I have attended Prohibition lectures in the churches and the Bible was not opened. Yet they call it a religious measure. There are extremes to all things and Prohibition has been carried to the farthest extremety.

The fourth commandment says—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Are we doing this by preaching Prohibition, by holding political meetings in groves and churches on the Sabbath (for Prohibition is nothing more or less than political) pleading with men for the voter, debating the question of dollars and cents and telling some silly little stories?

If this is religion what is sin? If such a sin can be forgiven what is the unpardonable?

I have been a close observer of human nature and have come to this conclusion—that if parents would follow the advice given in Prov. 22-6 there would be less drunkenness, less wantoness, fewer robberies, and a better people.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." This covers the whole grand theory. The mothers of to-day are responsible for the government of the future. They who spend so much time in agitating the cause of the W. C. T. U. What good might be done by devoting this extra time to their children. The ladies that are excited over the Prohibition question may profit by reading the 14 chapter of 1 Cor. 34-35.

"Let our women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience so saith the law. And they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home for it is a shame for women to speak in a church.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage says: "There are parents who ever make religion disgusting to their children. They scold them for not loving Christ. The home is full of the war whoop of contention, from such a place husbands and sons go out to die." Mothers and wives be careful that in your enthusiasm, you do not cause the very evil you are trying to avoid. You had better leave politics to the decision of men and be content with your domestic affairs. When a woman is queen of her own home and her family her willing loving subjects, it is then she occupies the highest throne and wears the most brilliant crown that God or man can bestow.

I have attended several Prohibition lectures, and find them all about alike. They tell fanny stories and get the women and children to laughing. Do anything to get up an excitement, and the people, at the time, think they have listened to a good speech. But on sober reflections, we find that there was no substance, no sound argument in the lecture. If any scripture has been quoted they so misconstrue it as to convey a wrong impression. They make anonymous assertions but fail to prove them. The whole time is taken up with foolish stories about "spotted calves" "John and Mary hugging each other when John gets sober" and "one man's liberties, ends where another man's nose begins" etc etc.

Isn't it too bad? to keep men in the house of God from two to three hours to listen to such trash as this! We have been misled far enough and it is time for every sensible man to read think and act for himself. This is yet a free country but as I am taking the Bible for my proofs we will turn to Deu. 15 22-25 and see whether Moses the great law maker tells the people what they shall buy with their money "If the way be too long for thee so thou canst carry thy good then shalt thy turn them into money and bind up thy money in thine hand and thou shalt go to the place the Lord thy God shall choose and shall bestow thy money for whatsoever thy soul desireth, for oxen or for sheep or for swine, or for strong drink"

This proves that wine and strong drink were one of the staples and articles of commerce the same as the liquor of the present day.

Again Paul exhorts Timothy 5-25—"Be no longer a drinker of water but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine oft infirmities."

This certainly proves that inspired Paul believed a little wine or stimulant of some kind good under certain conditions. There is not a verse in the Holy Bible that commands Prohibition. God's servants are commanded to take nothing from the gospel nor add anything to it.

What are the preachers doing to-day? They are trying to teach the great Jehovah, and make an extra commandment. If God had wanted them to say what the people shall eat he would have commanded it.

We are placed here in this world our own free moral agents with the individual power to see the right and the wrong. The good side and the evil side. And "God so highly estimates the gift of free will with which he has endowed man, that he will not deprive man of it not even to save him from hell or secure to him heaven."

And the preachers wonder at the coldness of the church? If they look at the matter closely I think they will find themselves the principal cause of it. Can they expect a true Christian to go to church every Sabbath morning and hear nothing but Prohibition preached? There is many a true Christian that have stopped going to Sabbath worship until after the 18 of June. They are asked to give a portion of their hard earned money to aid the cause of Prohibition, when every dollar is needed to support the gospel and if a member could afford to give anything for Prohibition and is against the amendment, he is asked to change his views or resign from the church.

Is this Christianity? is this "brotherly love." Is it pleasing in the sight of God? No!

Preachers can expel man from the church of men, but they can't drive them from the church of Christ.

1st Peter 4 16 "Yet if any man suffer as a Christian let him not be ashamed; but let him glority God on this behalf."

A man can be a Christian whether he makes whiskey, sells it or uses it? It is not from the use of liquor that harm is done but from the abuse of it. Let any man use anything to excess and injury will be the result.

Mark VII. 14-15.—And when he had called all the people unto him he said unto them, hearken unto me every one of you and understand.

There is nothing from without a man that entering into him can defile him, but the things which come out of him these are they that defile.

It is Prohibition everywhere we go. We hear it on the street, in the parlor and in the church. God and the bible have been dropped, Bob Ingersol and Prohibition taken up. Oh! for the time to come when men will get so enthusiastic over the word of God as they are over Prohibition. I think the time spent by the preacher in getting the people excited over the worldly and political cause had better be used in teaching men the Gospel and the way to heaven.

I admit that drunkenness is a terrible thing, and it is wrong, but does the Bible tel us to single that one from other sins? No. We are commanded to "be temperate in all things."

There are other sins ten times greater than drunkenness of which nothing is said in the pulpit. By the false doctrines they are conveying the idea into the minds of the people, that if they don't get drunk all their sins are for given.

The principal aid of the true Christian is to strive for a home in heaven, and try to live in an upright manner, that when we are called on the day of reckoning before the great and just Judge, when the question is asked, have you fulfilled the Commandments? We may say: "Yes." I don't think the question will be asked: have you been a distiller or a brewer, or a saloon-keeper? I dont think the question will be asked, have you obeyed the Eleventh Commandment, that the preacher tried to make? But the great question will be:

"Have you done the will of the Master."

Yours Respt.
A FARMER.

A Fortunate and Grateful Woman.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: "I have suffered for years from kidney and gravel trouble. No physicians or medicine at home did me any good. I finally visited my former home at Rondout, N. Y., and began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a perfectly well and happy woman once more. may 24-4t

Tight-Laced Cadets.

WHY THE UNIFORM AT WEST POINT WILL BE SOON CHANGED.

It is said that the main reason for the movement to change the uniform of the men in the first class at West Point is that they damage their system with the present gray jackets. These jackets are cut almost to a correct tightness in the first place, and since they don't wear out as fast as the cadets grow they naturally get tighter each few months. The women have taught the boys to be very proud of the slim waists that distinguish the corps, so that each fellow hangs on to his jacket as long as he can. It is said that one day when a cadet fell into the water his commanding officer ordered him to take off his jacket and wring it. The youth did so, and displayed beneath it nothing but an undershirt, with cuffs and collar pinned to it. An investigation followed, and showed that whereas most of the bigger boys had been obliged to discard their shirts, there were even some who had had to cut away the lower halves of their undershirts in order to button their jackets around their waists. This will not surprise soldiers. In every country there are swell regiments that achieve good looks more or less in the same way. There are even tales of the sort about some of the dandies in our own Seventh.—*New York Sun.*

The Electric Executioners.

The three electrical machines with which the State of New York will execute the murderers will cost $8,100. They will do their work very expeditiously, inasmuch as the death stroke is administered in the 150th part of a second, too soon for a man to know what killed him or to feel any pain. A current of 1,000 volts will be used, which is just five times as many as are repaired. And although it takes only 150th part of a second for the current to kill a man, it will be kept on from fifteen to thirty seconds, to do the work absolutely beyond peradventure and to prevent reflex action, which follows the rigidity resulting from first application of the electric current. Nobody, of course, can tell from their own experience which is more painful, death on the gallows or in an electric chair; but if science is good for anything it cannot be wrong in asserting that such a death as this by electricity is painless.

A Safe Guard—Always on duty.

Thousands make a practice of taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout, N. Y., whenever they have symptoms of possible sickness, and through the prompt action of this remarkable medicine they are really never ill. It is a perfect safeguard against all forms of malaria, sick and nervous headache, palpitation, dyspepsia and heartburn. 5-24 4t

The latest wrinkle in the clothing trade is garments made of paper. A Minnesota inventor is said to have made enough vests and underclothes of paper last winter to create something of a panic among St. Paul clothiers. The paper is prepared so that it is as soft as cloth and the cold cannot penetrate it.

Ex-Secretary Bayard will marry Miss Mary Willing Clymer on June 12, in St. John's Episcopal church, Washington.

OH! MY HEAD!!

Suffering of a New Jersey Senator.—Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.—Terrible Things.

When the stomach is torpid it soon becomes clogged with half digested matters, the blood becomes vitiated and foul; the other organs fail to act normally, and induces a train of symptoms, such as dyspepsia, sick headache, dizziness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back, loss of appetite.

"There are few things that I believe in with all my heart and it affords me pleasure to tell of one of them." The speaker was ex-Senator Albert Merritt, head of the large fruit farm, 81 Park Place, N. Y., and the scene his office. "I was sick and feared I had become fated to endure the

Tortures of Dyspepsia

and a dangerous affection of the kidneys. A relative said to me, 'Why don't you try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y.?' I did so. I grew steadily better, I could eat, digest, sleep and work with a clearer head, and the yellow color of my skin had given place to the tones that announces pure blood and every organ of the body in healthy action. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is entitled to the credit of saving my life. If any one has a doubt about the truth of my statements let him write to me. I can give you the names and addresses of fifty persons who affirm, as I do, that 'Favorite Remedy' has been to them a help and a blessing in time of need." Mr. A. Bellevue, Tarrytown, N. Y. says: "For a long time I was troubled with severe attacks of dizziness and

Blind Sick Headache

due to impure blood and a disordered state of the system. I was advised to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. I did so and have been completely cured. It's the best thing I ever heard of for any disorder of that nature, and I have recommended it to many with like success." Mr. Daniel Fitts, Taunton, Mass., says: "I recommend Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for dyspepsia and sick headache. I suffered for many years with those complaints, and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's

FAVORITE REMEDY.

Price One dollar. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared by
DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.
$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists.

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THE GREAT

German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Billious Spells depending on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and allgone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work shops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never falls to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it

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Out of the Breastworks.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1887.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Seven years ago I contracted an exceedingly bad case of blood poison. I tried a physician, the best at command, but secured no benefit. My throat began to get sore, and my body covered with sores and ulcers. Going from bad to worse, I felt that my grave must be reached in the near future. I gave up the doctors' treatment, and with a despairing hope I commenced taking your medicine. I began to improve from the first bottle, and in a short time the ulcers healed, and my skin cleared off and was entirely well.

One year ago a case of catarrh developed in my system. The physician did his best, but could not cure me; but two bottles of Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief.

J. H. ROBINSON.

KAUFMAN, TEX., June 23, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about twelve years, and the best medical treatment failed to give me relief. I am now using Swift's Specific, and have received the greatest benefit from its use. Yours truly, WM. JONES.

For sale by all druggists.
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CURTIS COMPOUND.

BLOOD, LIVER AND KIDNEY PURIFIER.

Now is the appointed time for thoroughly cleansing the system from all impurities, and all will find that the Curtis Compound will exactly fill the bill. It has stood the test of 22 years and its sales are larger than ever, every year. Price 50c. and $1.00.

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James H. Mercer,
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TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. A-&-co.-dec-7-1y

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The Criminals' Haven.

MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE WRONG-DOER TO EVADE THE LAW.

From the Globe-Democrat.

In the good old days the man who had made a mistake in one country found reasonable encouragement to seek new surroundings in some far-off land. To be an outlaw might keep a man abroad a needless length of time, but it never bred fear that he might be brought home against his will sooner than he desired. So far as regarded the possibility of capture for crime, if a criminal got a good start on his way to a new land he was practically safe. The world was a wide wide world in those good old days.

The world to-day is a tolerably narrow place for one who is sought by the law, and day by day it becomes more and more true that a man cannot separate himself from his past history. It is not that escape from the officers of justice is impossible. Crimes are still committed, and by reason of accident or clever design their perpetrators escape. The Nathan murder and the Tascott-Snell homicide are illustrations in point. But the chances are all the other way. The case of Muller, who killed Mr. Braidwood in a coach on the North London Railway and was caught in America and hanged in England, was a striking example in the other direction. The case of H. M. Brooks, alias W. H. Lennox Maxwell, is probably unequaled as a demonstration of the advantage which the law has on its side when diligently seeking to capture and punish a criminal.

And, speaking of cable messages, that message which led to the capture of H. M. Brooks, at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1885, went over the most circuitous route that any message had followed up to that time. Starting from St. Louis the message went to New York, and was there turned over to the cable company, who transmitted it by land wires to North Sidney, Cape Breton, whence it was sent through the cable to Valentia, and by wire across Ireland, by cable across St. George's channel to Holyhead and London. From London it went by cable to Lisbon, thence to Malta, thence by cable to Alexandria, Egypt, by land wire to Suez, by cable to Aden and Bombay, by land wires to Penang, in the Malay peninsula, by cable to Java, and by cable from Java to Port Darwin, North Australia. From Port Darwin it went to Sydney by land wire, and from Sydney by the South Pacific cable to Wellington, New Zealand, and from there by land wire to Auckland. Chief Harrigan's message to the American Council at Auckland started April 16th, and on May 5th Maxwell was arrested as the steamer entered the harbor at Auckland. On May 6 the cablegram telling of the arrest reached St. Louis. On August 16, or four months and ten days from the date of the commission of his crime, Maxwell was back in St. Louis. His farthest point of travel reached was 8200 miles from St. Louis.

In 1854 there was no submarine cable, and no telegraph lines across the plains, and Mr. Meigs, whose immense lumber business on the Pacific Coast had been prostrated by the panic of 1854, and who, in consequence of irregular transactions, to save himself, had found it necessary to leave secretly, was free from interruption in his voyage to Peru.

And side by side with the stretching out of railroads and telegraph wires, and the laying of cables under the sea, has been the expansion of old treaties for extradition of criminal offenders and the negotiation of new international agreements to give up fugitives from justice in foreign lands. Treaties vary. No two of them are alike in their catalogues of crimes, and not more than half a dozen of the thirty crimes are in all of the treaties.

The power of an extradition proceeding is not weakened by the distance of the offender from the scene of his crime, provided his offense is one covered by treaty stipulations. Thus, the British Government brought Paymaster Markham back from Kansas City, Mo., to answer for a crime committed in China. A resident of San Antonio, Tex., was last May taken back to answer for a crime committed in Germany several years before.

The Pinkertons brought Mr. Angell, of Pullman car fame, back from Portugal, and he served ten years in Joliet. The latest Bank of England forgers were all tried in London, though one of them was arrested at New York and another in Cuba. Benson, who appropriated the proceeds of the sale of the Patti concert tickets in the City of Mexico, was arrested in New York City and committed suicide rather than go back under extradition papers. Winslow, the Boston forger, was apprehended in England, and only escaped by a technicality to go to the Argentine Republic, where he was free from arrest. Kerr, the defaulting cashier from Chicago, went to Peru, and was brought back, tried and sent to Joliet. Technically his case was not covered by extradition proceedings, but he was brought back all the same, and the trial Judge did not think it his duty to inquire into the manner of arrest in a foreign country. And, once in a while, a foreign Government will give a man up to the United States as a matter of courtesy, just to be obliging, as was done in Tweed's case.

There is little encouragement for the wicked in these latter days. The crook dare not write—the post-office is generally an open book for the detectives to any big case; he dare not put his message on the wire—the telegraph is in league with the authorities of the law; if he asks too regularly for the newspapers he is liable to instant suspicion. His only hope lies in reaching some almost unknown country, and in that event he is a stranger because he does not know the language. Perhaps men are not any better than they used to be, but if there is anything in the theory that a man's surroundings make his character, the men of to day should be slow to commit crime, because everything points to the folly of wrongdoing, and the arm of the law has a longer reach than in the days of old.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic. Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Purely Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label. None genuine unless bearing the signa

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Cornelia Arthur Noter, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Wiesbaden.*

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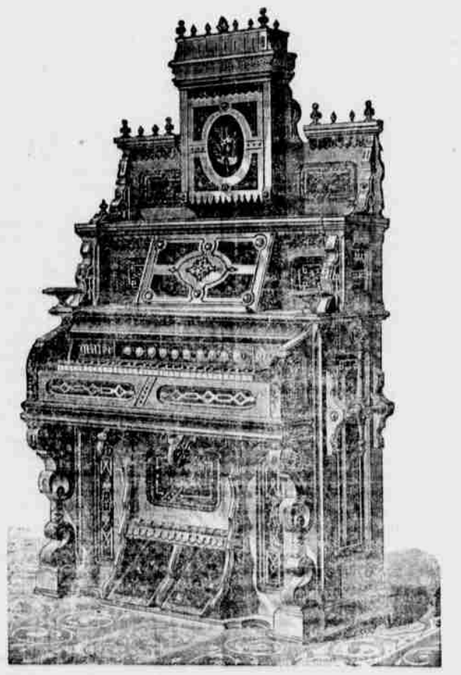

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Mar 17-d-1t

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Apr. 12-d-4t.

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Feb 22-c-o-w-13t.

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Jan27-6-t

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